THE SUNDAY APPEAL.

BY ALBERT PIKE & CO. MEMPHIS, TENN., SUNDAY, JULY 5, 1868. VOL. XVIII.—NO. 294

SUNDAY APPEAL.

[This is a translation of one of the most perfect of the lyrics of Schiller, and so well done that it loses little by transfer into our language. There is a thought in every life:

What shall I do lest life in silence pass?
And if it do,
And never prompt the bray of noisy brass;
What need'st thou rue?
Remember, aye the Ocean deeps are mute;
The shallows roar;
Worth is the Ocean—Fame is but the bruit
Along the shore.

What shall I do to be for ever known?
Thy duty ever,
This did full many who yet slept unknown—
Oh! never, never!
Think'st *thou* perchance, that they remain unknown—
Whom thou know'st not?
By angel-trumps in heaven their praise is blown,
Divine their lot.

What shall I do to gain eternal life?
Discharge aright
The simple dues with which each day is rife
Yea, with thy might.
Ere perfect scheme of action thou devise
Will life be fled,
While he, who ever acts as conscience cries,
Shall live, though dead.

MAUNA LOA.

THE GREAT ERUPTION IN THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Wonderful Natural Convulsions—The Upheaval in the Pacific Ocean—Towns Destroyed and Lives Lost by Earthquakes—The Most Extensive Volcanic Eruptions Ever Known—Rivers of Fire—New Craters.

From the New York Tribune.]

We have files of the Honolulu *Advertiser*, and an extra from that office dated April 15th, giving full accounts of the great eruption of Mauna Loa, on the island of Hawaii, and the extraordinary phenomena accompanying the volcanic disturbance.

THE EARTHQUAKE.

The eruption was preluded by numerous sharp and severe shocks of earthquake, which were felt on all the islands with more or less distinctness, but were more destructive on the island of Hawaii. On the 28th of March the shocks began, and continued with more or less severity until the final catastrophe which occurred on the 2d of April. The earth opened in various directions, the sea rose in extraordinary waves, and the islands rocked like shrubs in a breeze. On the afternoon of the 2d the earthquakes above alluded to took place, destroying a number of native villages, and resulting in the death of over one hundred persons, according to estimates by correspondents of the *Advertiser*. The shocks increased in intensity, and during the afternoon and night were almost incessant, the severest being about 4 o'clock p.m., when the greatest damage was done by the earthquake and tidal wave, which latter swept away, in one instance, nearly a whole village. This wave is reported to have been ten or twelve feet above the usual high water mark, and the receding of the sea was about eighteen feet below low water mark. The sea rose and fell eight times during the afternoon and evening.

The whole island of Hiwaii was enveloped in smoke, the gloom of which was lighted up by the stream of lava flowing down the side of the mountain. The greatest consternation prevailed, especially in the Kaui district, nearest the mountain, where the loss of life was eighty in all, some drowned by the tidal wave and some killed by the earthquakes. At Hiolakaa the hill was decapitated, the summit being taken off and thrown one thousand feet over the adjoining groves, landing in the valley below without breaking the mass of earth. At Keaiwa one thousand animals, sheep, horses, goats, etc., were destroyed by the poisonous gases which exhaled from the earth, and a land slide took place burying thirty-three natives. On Kahuka, back of the church, a hole sixty feet in diameter and of unknown depth appeared, and similar cavities appear on the island. Up to the 8th of April 1500 shocks had occurred during the past ten days.

DESCRIPTION OF THE VOLCANO.

H. M. Whitney, editor of the *Advertiser*, in a letter from Kealakekua, Hawaii, April 13th, gives an account of what he saw, from which we make the following extracts:

On ascending the ridge just west of and opposite the Mamulu Pali of Kahuka, and which was separated from us by a valley about a half mile wide, the whole scene opened before us in one grand panorama. The valley itself was floored over with a pavement of fresh *pahoehoe* lava, from ten to twenty feet deep, which appears to have been the first thrown out, and came from a crater about ten miles up the mountain, which burst out on Tuesday morning, April 7th. This crater and stream had ceased flowing and the lava was rapidly cooling, so that we ventured to stand on it, though at the risk of burning our boots and being choked by the sulphurous gases.

On Tuesday afternoon at 5 o'clock a new crater, several miles lower down, and about two miles directly back of Capt. Brown's residence, burst out with a heavy roar and a frightful crash. The lava stream commenced flowing down the beautiful plateau toward and around the farm house, and the inmates had barely time to escape with what clothes they had on, before the houses were all surrounded and inclosed with streams of fiery *aa* lava, varying from five to fifty feet in depth. Fortunately, all the inmates escaped safely to Waiohinu; but how narrow the escape was, and how rapidly the stream flowed, may be inferred from the fact that the path by which they escaped was covered with lava within ten minutes after they passed over it.

The new crater, when visited by Mr. Swain, was at least one and a half miles in extent, nearly circular, but constantly enlarging its area by engulfing the sides. While the above gentleman was looking at it, a tract of at least five acres in extent tumbled in and was swallowed up like food for the devouring element. The enlargement is going on mainly on the lower side, toward the farm houses, and it is thought that its diameter is already about two miles. Four huge jets or fountains were continually being thrown up out of this great crater, ever varying in size and hight, sometimes apparently all joining together and making one continuous spouting a mile and a half long. From the lower side of the crater a stream of liquid, rolling, boiling lava poured out and ran down the plateau, then down the side of the pali, following the track of the government road, then along the foot of the pali or precipice five miles to the sea.

This was the scene that opened before us as we ascended the ridge on Friday. At the left were these four grand fountains playing with terrific fury, throwing blood red lava and huge stones, some as large as a house, to a hight varying constantly from 500 to 1000 feet. The grandeur of this scene no imagination can picture, no one who has not seen it can realize.

Then there was the rapid, rolling stream, rushing and tumbling like a swollen river down the hill, over the precipice and down the valley to the sea, surging and roaring like a cataract, with a fury perfectly indescribable.

This river of fire varied from 500 to 1200 or 1500 feet in width, and when it is known that the descent was 2000 feet in five miles, the statement that it ran at the rate of ten miles an hour will not be doubted.

We waited till night, when the scene was a hundred-fold more grand and vivid, the crimson red of the lava doubly bright; and the lurid glare of the red smoke clouds that overhung the whole, roaring of the rushing stream, the noise of the tumbling rocks thrown out of the crater, and flashes of electric lightning, altogether made it surpassingly grand, and showed that man is nothing as compared with his Creator.

The ever varying, ever changing pyrotechnic display we watched for hours—some of us all night. I took a sketch on the spot, which I send you, and only wish it could be inserted in the paper as sent. It can give only a faint idea of this grand scene.

Finding it impossible to get over to Waiohinu, either by going up the mountain or by sea, we returned to this place on Saturday, and hope to go on soon by steamer. From the Kau side the scene is even more beautiful than what we had, as there visitors can get up very near the crater, and also directly over the lava stream. Another advantage of the Kau side is that the visitor is not exposed to the strong sulphurous gases and smoke.

INCIDENTS OF THE ERUPTION.

The writer from whom we have above quoted gives the following:

The number of shocks which occurred at Waiohinu from March 29th to April 10th is estimated by Mr. Silloway to have been upward of 2000, there having been some days between 300 and 400. The heaviest shock occurred on Thursday April 2d, being the same that was felt so sensibly at Honolulu. This destroyed every church and nearly every dwelling in the whole district.

From 10 to 12 o'clock of that day there had been service in the large church in Waiohinu, and it was crowded with people. Only four hours after they left the heavy shock came the walls tumbled in, and the roof fell flat—all the work of twenty seconds.

At the same instant every man, woman and child were thrown from their feet. Horses and cattle dropped down as if dead. A man riding on horseback had his horse to tumble under him so suddenly that he found himself and horse lying flat on the ground before the thought of an earthquake entered his mind.

The earth opened all through the district, and in some places caused dangerous fissures, while in others it closed up again. In one place it closed twenty feet from where it opened. These fissures make it dangerous to travel in the dark. Everywhere the roads are broken up, and it will take much money and labor to restore them to their old condition.

As the Kona packet was passing the south point of the island, about three miles from the shore, a conical island 400 feet high, rose out of the sea, midway between the vessel and the land, emitting a column of steam and smoke. The lava river flows into the sea at this island, and has extended the shore out to it one mile at least, so that is is now on the mainland. The packet was so near when this island burst up that the mud was spattered on the masts and sails of the vessel.

The scene at the eruption was a most melancholy one to witness. There were hundreds of fine cattle grazing around the farm houses, when the lava streams surrounded them and hemmed them in. The poor animals seemed aware of the danger, but saw no way to escape. The fiery lava drew nearer and nearer till the heat made them restless, but they would not run. They bravely looked the bloody foe in the face, stood firm till it reached them, then fell in the stream—a sudden cloud of smoke followed and not a sign remained. Thus one after another fell until over 200 were consumed.

An incident which ought not to be omitted is the shower of ashes which preceded the eruption. During Monday night, prior to the eruption, the ground throughout the district was covered with a coating of fine sand and light pumice stone of a light yellowish color. Where this shower of sand and pumice came from is as yet unknown, but probably from some vent hole near the crater.

The sufferings and alarm experienced by the residents of Kau during the two weeks that the earthquake and eruptions continued, prior to their leaving, appear to have been great. Night after night, they were compelled to sleep on the mountain ridges back of the village, exposed to the cold and damp winds and rain from the sea, subsisting on taro and fishes when they could get these, or fasting when they could not.

The whole district is in ruins, a field of desolation, and probably $600,000 would not restore it to what it was a month ago. It is no wonder that the foreigners are leaving the place, with the intention of never returning to it again.

The number of deaths will be between eighty and one hundred. The exact number may not be known for some time, as some persons are missing whose absence may yet be accounted for. The loss of life is melancholy indeed, and the sympathy of the Hawaiian people, I trust, will be deeply expressed in some way to the mourning and bereaved families of Kau, whose tender ties have been so suddenly and keenly severed by the hand of God.

The tidal wave was much greater than before stated. It rolled in over the tops of the cocoanut trees, probably sixty feet high, and drove the floating rubbish, timber, etc., inland a distance of a quarter of a mile in some places, taking with it when it returned to the sea houses, men, women, and almost everything moveable.

For the benefit of those who are compelled to use hard water we would recommend the following remedy for making soft water: Mix a spoonful of quicklime with half a pail of water, and pour into a barrel of hard water; stir well, and when settled the water will be clear and soft.

THE RAILROAD OVER THE ALPS.

Triumph of Engineering—A Most Interesting Letter.

We extract from a letter to the London *Times* of a late date, the following highly interesting description of a trip over the Brenner Railway. He writes from Kufstein, Tyrol, under date of June 1st:

While your Florence correspondent is at this moment making an experimental trip over Mont Cenis, I set about my report of the state of the Brenner Pass, over which I traveled yesterday. It is the more necessary, as any precise information as to the mode of getting at it, its condition, and the times and correspondences of the trains with the Italian and French trains, cannot be procured in Italy. Even at Florence I was told that probably the road would not be open for months; that, besides the landslip which compelled the Crown Prince of Prussia to travel by post, there were slips in several of the tunnels, and I know not what else. At the bureau for receiving and dispatching goods the clouds were lifted to a certain extent—"the road *was* open indeed, but a certain portion of it was traversed by diligences." At the railway office the *capo della stazione* recommended me to take a ticket for Undine, in order to find a corresponding train to the Brenner, and his subaltern, in daring opposition to his superior, gave me a ticket to Mestre, which I protested in Padua, to which place the passenger should take his ticket from Florence, and whence he diverges to Verona. Even at Verona, and also when one has entered the Tyrol, no one could say at what time I could get on to Munich from Kufstein, where an interruption occurs by the morning train, and after studying those very abstruse works called handbooks and guides, with the aid of *chefs des stations*, I was compelled to give up the inquiry in despair. It is, however, a very easy affair as most affairs are when they are known. From Florence the traveler must take his ticket to Padua, and thence another to Verona, the journey being completed in twelve hours. From Verona to Munich, over the Brenner, there are two trains—a morning train and an evening train. The morning train has this advantage, that it enables one to see all the wondrous beauties of the line; but it has these advantages for persons not very strong, that it starts at 5 o'clock in the morning, is interrupted at Kufstein for an hour, and arrives at Munich at two hours and a half after midnight. Travelers will do well, therefore, to stop at Kufstein and go on to Munich by the morning train, which leaves at 11½ o'clock, reaching the former city at 4 p.m. There is another train which leaves Verona in the evening, and enables you to get over the ground without any interruption, landing you in Munich at 4 the next day. The reverse of this order will suit those coming south. As to the accident on the line, it has been much exaggerated, and had nothing to do with the construction of the line itself. It occurred between Matrei and Patsch, after passing the Brenner, in the direction of Munich. A part of the mountain called Kogel di Patsch gave way, and for a time obstructed all progress. The engineer told me it had been foreseen, and preparations were being made to bring it down when the accident occurred; but eight hundred men were put on, and in three hours a portion of the ground was cleared, while, according to him, in three days—according to others in five days—the trains were running again. That there are slips in some of the tunnels is perfectly true. I passed through two which were supported by an intricate framework of wood and strong poles—indeed, the engineer admitted that as many were under repair. On the lower part of the road, too, I observed that there had been several other landslips, which seemed to have impaired the outer boundaries of the road, and ponderous wooden machinery was raised on those sites. They were not, however, of such a character as to obstruct the working of the line. Such accidents as these on a road so exposed to the winter snows must needs be expected, but the experience of every year will discover the most dangerous spot and provide precautions. It is, however, a road that will require constant and strict surveillance. To the eye nothing can be more finished and beautiful than the construction of this wonderful work, especially on the Italo-Austrian side; where there are any apparent defects or drawbacks they are all on the Austro-Bavarian side. There the engineer had to contend with the greatest difficulties, and his science is evident at every step. To the uninitiated the results were suprising. We looked down several hundred feet on a road we had passed over ten minutes before, and one part especially struck us. It was as if the arm were doubled over the breast and we entered a tunnel by the hand, coming out at the most distant shoulder—enough to show the narrow space in which the engineer had to work, and the great difficulties which his skill has overcome. Every one is now speaking of the great dangers of traveling by the Fell Railway over Mont Cenis, but after passing the Brenner and examining Mr. Fell's line, I see little or no danger in the difficulty attending the transit which I should put down at zero. It is true that on the Cenis line one appears at times to be charging at an acute angle at the precipice, but on the Brenner a considerable extent of the line is at the very edge, whereas for the most part the Cenis is constructed at a distance from it. On the Brenner, too, there are not, as yet, any of those barricades of wall which if they do not offer any safeguard, at all events save the nerves of timid people. You look out of your window down to a depth of several hundred feet, and have not the guarantee of Mr. Fell's central wheel. On the Cenis line you may occasionally look down several hundred feet deeper, but if it came to a smash it is not the difference of a hundred feet or so that would save you. On the extreme edges of the Brenner I observed also that the geological formation was at times of conglomerate; but, though this line was constructed in a wonderfully short time, doubtless the engineers have taken every precaution to make a solid basis. I must, confess, however, that when I looked out of my window to the valleys far below, the loose conglomerate and often slaty particles made one desire that it had been granite instead.

In making this comparison between the Cenis and the Brenner line, my object is not to awaken alarm, but rather to show that the one is as safe as the other, and that both may be passed not merely without apprehension, but with pleasure. In crossing I had the good fortune to fall in with one of the principal engineers, and if the information which I gathered has no novelty for scientific men, it may have, perhaps, for the many. The hight of the Brenner is 4800 feet, that of the Cenis 7000 feet and something more. The ascent of the former commences at Bolsano, the Brenner road proper terminating at Innspruck. The work was commenced in March, 1864, and the line was opened to the public in August, 1867, though it might have been opened in June. Sixteen thousand men were employed in the construction of it, out of whom 1200 perished. The length of the Brenner line proper is sixteen leagues, and the expense of forming what the Italians call the "*ossatura*," the bare road, was 1,000,300 florins per league; but for the line completed the entire expense was 40,000,000 florins. The extreme costliness of this line, therefore, makes it more than a doubtful speculation, though for international purposes it is above all price. Altogether there are twenty-seven tunnels on the line, the longest of which is forty-five hundred feet, and as I have already noticed, one is of a remarkable curvature. The average ascent is two and three-quarters per one hundred. The point of demarcation between the ascent and the descent is marked on the top by the courses of the Eisach and the Siller—the former foaming down and feeding the Adige, which empties itself into the Adriatic; while the Siller empties itself into the Inn, one of the handmaids of the Danube. But little expenditure was made in the purchase of land; 2,000,000 florins alone were paid in expropriation. Where land was of any value it was near Bolsano. It is to be observed, too, that no roads were damaged or encroached on; all remain exactly as they were. The principal engineers of this wonderful line were Messrs. Hetzel (the chief) and Capomuzzi. It only remains to speak of the working of this line; it is in every respect admirable. Time was observed to the minute, and the service is good, without any of those extortionate demands which are so many perpetual blisters in Italy. As to the beauties of this line even a sober man might rave by the hour, but my object is solely to inform you of the character and the actual state of the road, and to give your readers that information which I was unable to collect either in Florence or any other place until I was fairly in the heart of the Tyrol.

MacDonald's Statue of "La Somnambula."

From the New York Herald.]

Nothing worthy of the name of a criticism on a book, painting, statue or any other work of art can be valuable or just which does not look at the subject treated from the standpoint of the artist who made it. The writer must stand exactly where the creator of the work stood himself. This implies that the critic must look through the artist's eyes—must see the purpose that was in his brain—must feel the same thrill which he felt as he worked it out—in a word, he must read the soul of the artist, or he cannot understand his work.

We will attempt to try Mr. James Wilson MacDonald's statue of "La Somnambula" by these tests. His purpose seems to have been to illustrate the abnormal condition of the human mind called somnambulism, and to use it as a vehicle to produce the human figure. Mr. MacDonald chose a female of the pure Caucasian type of it to-day. The age indicates the full developed woman, still in the dewy freshness of youth. She has apparently left her couch in a trance, with some purpose known only to herself, but the depth and earnestness of which speak from the whole movement in walking, and the expression of every feature, nerve and muscle.

She is nude, except a night robe, which is sliding from her shoulders, and she carries a lamp of antique fashion (the Pompeiian) in her right hand over her head. Her hair falls wavingly in the night breeze, and her eyes have a somnolent expression, with enlarged pupils, and yet her unknown purpose is betokened by a deeply intense expression, which shows that she is filled and moved by a single thought. The movement of such a woman, bent on such a purpose, can alone impart any special interest or significance to the work. The position of the figure seems to be peculiar to itself. We recall nothing like it in ancient or modern sculpture. There are, in the first place, but very few statues that are actually walking. No work of art can be truly called such which has one part of the body in violent motion and every other part in repose. There must be a complete harmonious movement of all parts of the body, and this we find in "La Somnambula." For instance, while the forward foot has not yet quite received the full weight of the body, the other has not entirely left the earth, so that the whole figure is moving in the act of going forward, and while the left hand has not let go the robe, yet the robe is gliding away. While the right hand holds the lamp above the head firmly enough, there is nothing rigid in the muscles, for they seem to yield in lifting the lamp just high enough to let the eyes peer into the distance to show the way. Thus every part of the form seems alike to participate in the movement. Thus every muscle is obliged to do its work and its expression must be anatomically correct. This work could be done successfully in no other way. Any departure from anatomy here would instantly betray the ignorance of the artist. No one but a sculptor who had made the anatomy of the human form the study of the best part of a lifetime could hope to succeed in such an attempt.

As for the modelling of the body (the *torso*) from the throat downwards, the artist seems to have given us a very clear indication of the form of the antique statues—for this statue breathes that inspiration—while the legs and feet are unmistakably modelled from nature. So are the arms, but they must have been shaped from a faultless model, such as is seen in the flesh but a few times in the longest life.

But there is another point of more special and unusual interest. We have no knowledge of any other nude female statue in which there is not evident a consciousness of nudity. In the "Venus de Medici" this is painfully apparent. In "The Greek Slave" it is the chief expression of the statue; while in the "White Captive" it is made most prominently glaring by bodily pain and averted face. So, too, with many bathing figures, ancient and modern. But in "La Somnambula" there is not a trace of this consciousness, and herein the peculiar charm of this exquisite work consists; for, to be perfectly beautiful, such a statue must be perfectly pure.

To have successfully accomplished these two points stamps the artist with the unmistakable mark of originality, and originality is genius. To have gained the first point may indeed have required only a plastic hand in aid of a thorough knowledge of perfect anatomy. But to have conceived a condition of mind in which no trace of a consciousness of nudity could exist, or by possibility indicate itself in any movement or expression, and then create what no chaste woman standing in a normal state of mind as a model before an artist could ever represent, is such a conclusive proof of originality of genius as we have seldom seen.

Canova introduced into Italy the graceful school—he was, among the moderns, its father. Till Pradier, France had no sculptor who produced the beautiful, the sentimental. England received it from the hands of Westmacott; while the great Dane, Thorwaldsen, modelled probably the best nude female statue in existence. "The Somnambula" is an indication of the beginning of the graceful, the sentimental and the chaste school in our own country. Mr. MacDonald, after two years of assiduous labor, has finished this work in clay; it will at once be put in plaster, and ere long, we hope, in marble.

A Cheerful Face.

Carry the radiance of your soul in your face. Let the world have the benefit of it. Let your cheerfulness be felt for good wherever you are, and let your smiles be scattered like sunbeams, "on the just as well as on the unjust." Such a disposition will yield you a rich reward, for its happy effects will come home to you and brighten your moments of thought.

Cheerfulness makes the mind clear, gives tone to the thought, adds grace and beauty to the countenance. Joubert says, "When you give, give with joy and smiling."

Smiles are little things, cheap articles to be fraught with so many blessings to the giver and the receiver, pleasant little ripples to watch as we stand on the shore of every day life. They are our higher better nature's responses to the emotions of the soul.

Let the children have the benefit of them; those little ones who need the sunshine of the heart to educate them, and would find a level for their buoyant natures in the cheerful, loving faces of those who lead them.

Let them not be kept from the middle aged, who need the encouragement they bring.

Give your smiles also to the aged. They come to them like the quiet rain of summer, making fresh and verdant the long, weary path of life. They look for them from you who are rejoicing in the fulness of life.

Be gentle and indulgent to all. Love the true, the beautiful, the just, the holy.

PROCLAMATION.

WASHINGTON, JULY 3, 1868.

By the President of the United States—A Proclamation:

WHEREAS, In the month of July, 1861, in accepting the condition of civil war, which was brought about by an insurrection and rebellion in several of the States which constitute the United States, the two Houses of Congress did solemnly declare that the war was not waged on the part of the Government in any spirit of oppression, nor for any purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of the States, but only to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution of the United States, and to preserve the Union with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired, and that as soon as those objects should be accomplished, the war on the part of the Government should cease;

And whereas, the President of the United States has heretofore in the spirit of that declaration, and with the view of securing for it the ultimate and complete effect as set forth in the several proclamations, offering amnesty and pardon to persons who had been, or were concerned in the aforenamed rebellion, which proclamations, however, were attended with prudential reservations and exceptions then deemed necessary and proper, and which proclamations were respectively issued on the 8th day of December, 1863, on the 26th day of March, 1864, on the 29th day of May, 1865, and on the 7th day of September, 1867;

And whereas, the said lamentable civil war has long since altogether ceased, with an acknowledgment by the States of the supremacy of the Federal Constitution and of the Government thereunder, and there no longer exists any reason or ground to apprehend a renewal of the said civil war, or any foreign interference, or any unlawful resistance, by any portion of the people of any of the States, to the Constitution and laws of the United States;

And whereas, it is desirable to reduce the standing army, and to bring to a speedy termination the military occupation—martial law, military tribunals, the abridgment of the freedom of speech and of the press, the suspension of the privilege of habeas corpus and the right of trial by jury—such encroachments upon our free institutions in times of peace being dangerous to public liberty, incompatible with the individual rights of the citizen, contrary to the genius and spirit of our republican form of government, and exhaustion of the national resources;

And whereas, it is believed that amnesty and pardon will tend to secure a complete and universal establishment and prevalence of municipal law and order, in conformity with the Constitution of the United States, and to remove all appearances and presumptions of a retaliatory or vindictive policy on the part of the Government, attended by unnecessary disqualifications, pains, penalties, confiscations and disfranchisements, and on the contrary, to promote and preserve complete fraternal reconciliation among the whole people, with due submission to the Constitution and laws,

Now, therefore, be it known, that I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do, by virtue of the Constitution and in the name of the people of the United States, do hereby proclaim and declare, unconditionally and without reservation, to all and to every person who directly or indirectly participated in the late insurrection or rebellion, (excepting such persons who may be under presentment or indictment in any court of the United States having competent jurisdiction, upon a charge of treason or other felony), a full pardon and amnesty for the offense of treason against the United States, or of adhering to other enemies during the late civil war, with a restoration of all their rights of property, except as to slaves, and except, also, as to any property of which any person may have been legally divested under the laws of the United States. In testimony whereof I have signed these presents with my hand, and have caused the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed. Done at the City of Washington, the fourth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-third.

By the President:
(Signed) ANDREW JOHNSON.
WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

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Gas Chandeliers, 2, 3, 4, 6, and 12 Lights,
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Latest styles of Cornelius & Baker's celebrated manufacture, for sale at Factory Prices.
je7 das tf **PULLEN & HAMMOCK.**

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REMOVAL.

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Have removed their

Steamboat Bakery, Bread and Cracker Depot,

—TO—

Cor. Jefferson and Promenade Streets,
je21 1m Opposite Steamboat Landing.

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REMOVED FROM No. 280 MAIN TO

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ma29 1m Opposite his Old Stand.

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WE have removed our office from No. 11 Monroe street to No. **290** Front street, up-stairs.
je6 1m PARTEE & HARBERT.

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THE General Southern Freight Office of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad has been removed from the old stand to

No. 266 Front Row, over

The well known house of Toof, Phillips & Co

Through Bills Lading given to all Eastern cities. Rates as low and time as quick as by any other route.

G. R. BLANCHARD, General Freight Agent, Baltimore.
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THE very important and extensive improvements which have recently been made in this popular Hotel, the largest in New England, enable the proprietors to offer to Tourists, Families and the Traveling Public, accommodations and conveniences superior to any other Hotel in the city. During the past summer additions have been made of numerous suites of apartments, with bathing-rooms, water-closets, etc., attached; one of Tufts' magnificent passenger elevators, the best ever constructed, conveys guests to the upper story of the house in one minute; the entires have been newly and richly carpeted, and the entire house thoroughly replenished and refurnished, making it, in all its appointments, equal to any hotel in the country.

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ON AND AFTER TUESDAY, THE 16TH INSTANT, a train will be run between Hopefield and Edmondson's, until further notice, on

Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays and Sundays, as follows:

Leave Hopefield at 7:30 a.m.,
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Quickest Route to New York

—AND ALL—

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Memphis & Louisville R. R. Line.

Summer Schedules, June, 1868.

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RUN AS FOLLOWS:

Leave Memphis	7:00 a.m.	4:00 p.m.
Arrive at Louisville	4:00 a.m.	12:30 p.m.
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" Cincinnati	12 noon.	11:50 p.m.
" Cleveland	8 50 p.m.	6.25 a.m.
" Buffalo	5:30 a.m.	1:35 p.m.
" Niagara Falls	10:00 a.m.	4:05 p.m.
" Pittsburg	2:30 a.m.	10:45 a.m.
" Baltimore	4:30 p.m.	4:25 a.m.
" Washington	10:00 p.m.	5:15 a.m.
" Philadelphia	6:10 p.m.

SUNDAY APPEAL.

ALBERT PIKE & CO.

Vera Atque Honesta Dicere.

SACRED HISTORY.

[CONTINUED FROM LAST SUNDAY'S APPEAL.]

In Jerusalem, when Nehemiah engaged in the work of rebuilding the walls of the city, the service of the Temple had ceased. No provision being made for the Levites, they had been compelled to resort to farming the soil for subsistence. Tobayah's furniture and chattels filled the chamber where the tithes were wont to be deposited. Those who had been receivers of the tithes had appropriated them to their own use—stolen them, sold them for profit. Whenever a country is in distress, such men crawl into fortunes, plundering the State and thriving by peculation. Worse than the worms, they feed upon the *living* body of the State, parasites that grow into wealth and respectability, by that which should maintain *its* vitality. If they hold office, they speculate with the moneys of the Government,—their gain being, dollar for dollar, its loss. If out of office, they depreciate its securities, ruin its credit, plunder its soldiery, and cheat it in contracts. Human nature, in its basest as well as its best characteristics, is the same now as it was in the time of Nehemiah. The soldier of the country, torn from his home and fields to defend her, receives his miserable daily pittance, in a worthless currency, while his wife and children, or mother and sisters wail at home for bread, and toil in the field to live; and the sleek contractor and knavish official and keen speculator count their annual gains by hundreds of thousands, coined out of the country's life-blood.

The poor wanted food in Jerusalem. Sheaves of grain were brought in, and wine, grapes and figs, and the men of Tsur came to the markets with fish, and all manner of ware, and sold even on the Sabbath; for when did the lust of gain ever regard a day as holy? But the poor looked in vain, with longing eyes, upon the victuals which they had no means to purchase. To procure grain for their families, they had mortgaged their fields, vineyards and olive-yards, their homes and household goods, for loans of money at usurious interest, which, steadily accumulating, barred all hope of redemption. They had sold their sons and daughters into bondage; and the cry of their distress came up from many a house of sorrow.

The mode in which the Tarsata dealt with these accumulated evils, reminds us of the stern energy of Mahomet and Cromwell. He neither parleyed nor temporized. He summarily ejected the chattels of Tobayah from the great chamber of the Temple, and had it purified. He summoned the Levites to their duties, and ordered the punctual payment of the tithes for their support. He appointed men who were "counted faithful" to receive and distribute the tithes. He ordered the gates shut on the Sabbath, and prohibited selling on that day. He summoned an Assembly, and soundly rated the takers of usury, and required them to relinquish their claims, and to restore what interest they had received, over and above the legal rate. And he finished the walls of Jerusalem, to the great discomfiture of Sanballat and his coadjutors without, and of their allies and emissaries within.

As each age has its peculiar superstitions and institutions, so each has its peculiar prevaient vice and curse. The moral diseases, like the physical, are epidemic; but always there is analogy between the Present and the Past, in respect even to these. The epidemics today are, that the money-changers infest the Temples, and ply their infamous vocation there, and all reverence of God and His laws, except in isolated bosoms, has died out.

Set on foot the noblest cause in the world, to-day: let a whole people struggle with a sublime devotedness of patriotism, for independence: let the young mothers send their boys from the comforts and endearments of home, to the hardships and exposure and danger of the campaign and the field of battle, and the accursed brutalizing, demoralizing influences of the camp: let the young women toil a-field, and old and young spin and weave clothing for the loved ones, not only by the sunlight, but by the light of the dim candle of poverty: let every hut and cottage and hovel contain its theatre of more than Spartan heroism, and the blood of the brave everywhere fatten the land, till a whole country, great and wide, and made to be hereafter Kingdoms and Empires or banded Republics, is God's Acre of devotedness and self-denial and heroism, and manly endurance and wonderful womanly self-sacrifice; and yet, in all the Temples, the usurers and money-changers, the extortioners and publicans shall congregate, to wrangle and circumvent, to lie and cheat and steal; and there is no Christ to cast out them that buy and sell therein and make them dens of thieves.

All men, to-day, also, in our country, theoretically acknowledge that there is a God. They admit, or have a vague idea, that He is everywhere present, and that in His immediate presence all they do and omit is done and omitted. They even believe, when they at rare intervals interrogate themselves as to what they *do* believe, that He is a God of Justice, and has established certain laws of justice, that are the expression of His will, because they are His axioms of what is right and just. But of regulating their conduct by these convictions, or permitting them to have any practical effect in that which concerns their interests, they hardly dream. The period of retribution for what is done here, is, by the current creed, postponed to another life, with ample opportunity to atone and win exemption from the penalties of the law of justice, even upon the death-bed, by a few momentary pangs of regret that the vice, the crime and the iniquity could not have been indulged in, and its profits reaped, without the consequences that by the unerring law of justice follow it.

The Levites had ceased, in the time of Nehemiah, to minister in the Temple. The law, when read by Ezra, was wholly new to the people, and listened to with wonder and amazement. The Feast of Arbours had not been kept since the days of Joshua the son of Nun; and in the streets of Jerusalem the people spoke a hybrid dialect, the languages of the Palastins, the Amunins, the Asdodins, and the other Tribes of the land of Canaan; while in their hearts a multitude of the people clung to the worship of Baal and Malak, and the other Sun-gods, to whose images in the high places, Israel had long bowed down and sacrificed, while the women wept for Tamuz, and worshipped Astarte of the Tsidunians.

Natural and physical science are the deciphering of the hieroglyphics, the sacred characters, of God's great inexhaustible Book of Revelation—Nature. It ought to create a profound reverence for the Great Author of all, and cause *His* will to be obeyed by every one who admits that there is a God at all. It is Light—this Science,—and at this day all partake of it; for in every civilized land the rudest artizan or most unlettered hind, even the slaves, whose fathers were Cannibals in Africa, know more of the wonders and magnitude of Creation, than was known to Socrates, Plato and Zoroaster. But this light, unfortunately, is like that cold radiance reflected in Arctic regions from the long level fields and lofty cliffs of glittering ice. It is light without heat or the fruit-creating energy, cold as the ice from which it gleams and scintillates.

The effect and result of Science, in the main is, to substitute natural *forces*, results of material organization, and "Laws of Nature," in place of the immediate and varied action of the Deity. The Universe is no longer His TEMPLE, in which everywhere is the Shekinah or Divine Presence, between the Cherubim. It is but a machine, cunningly manufactured, and when once in motion, running of itself,—an intricate combination of springs and wheels,—by means of its *forces* and by virtue of certain *laws*, at some indefinite period of the past enacted by God, and thereafter acting and controlling as by a virtue and power inherent in themselves. Whether these *forces* would continue existent and potent, and these laws govern and remain in force, if the Deity were to cease to be, is a question that Science does not feel called upon to solve.

But, in the meantime, men no longer feel God near to them, guiding, controlling, directing and preserving all, and incessantly, by *continuing* it, *renewing* Creation at every instant. Each is surrounded and acted on by the "Forces of Nature." What these Forces are, what is meant by a *force*, and what is meant by a *law* of Nature, he never inquires: he is content with the words that conceal his ignorance: but in the meantime, all true reverence of God, all feeling of *immediate* dependence on Him dies out: the Levites abandon the Temple, and the service of God ceases in it. Science, instead of bringing God nearer to us, and making us feel, as it should, that we are always in His immediate presence, removes Him further from us, interposing "forces" created by Him, and "laws" enacted by Him, but each self-acting thereafter, and invested with the faculty of continuance, between man and God.

Yet it is a wonderful Temple of God we live in, to whatever base uses the Priests of the Most High and His Delegates who rule men may put this particular chamber of it. It is eight thousand miles from pole to pole of our earth; Jupiter alone is equal to thirteen hundred earths; and the Sun to a million four hundred thousand; while Sirius, which seems but a point of light in the azure firmament, is equal to eleven millions two hundred thousand earths. More than twenty thousand such stars are already registered in our catalogues. Herschel, observing certain portions of the galaxy, saw more than forty thousand stars pass over the field of his telescope, during a single hour, in a strip of sky only two degrees in breadth. The imagination cannot conceive the number that may exist in the infinite amplitudes of space.

If we could ascend to a height at which we could see at once the Sun and all his planets in their orbits, he would seem a globe of fire some six and twenty inches in diameter; Mercury, of the size of a grain of millet; Venus, of a May-pea; the Earth, of a little larger pea; Mars, a large pin's-head; the lately discovered small planets, motes of dust, or grains of shining sand, fifty or sixty in number, in the sunshine; Jupiter, of a fine bright orange; Saturn, of a billiard-ball; Uranus, of a phosphorescent cherry; and Neptune, of a faintly luminous plum. The distances between these would seem measurable by scores and hundreds of yards; but the constellations of fixed stars would still outlie, at distances so immense, that no change in their aspect, or alteration in the perspective of their groups, would be perceptible to us, if we could flit in the thousandth part of a second from Venus to Neptune. To endeavor to conceive of *all*,—of *infinite* space, filled with stars like ours, each with its retinue of worlds, is to climb those lofty heights whose utmost summit is inaccessible to human understanding, those elevated regions which are really the mountain-peaks of Truth; and yet in the other direction lies a universe as wonderful, disclosed to us by the microscope in every drop of stagnant water, and almost every atom of matter,—the universe of littleness, whose utmost boundaries are equally inaccessible to us.

This vast universe is not tenanted and peopled and moved and preserved by Laws and Forces other than or different from the continually-acting Will and Power and Wisdom of God. The Laws of Nature are God's will, acting directly and continually. If not that, the word has no meaning. The Forces of Nature are the powers of God, in action. The World is His Holy Temple, from which He is not absent, bestowing His care and exerting his creative power elsewhere.

Yet, thus encompassed by wonders, man continually endeavors to escape from the consciousness of being in the immediate presence of the Creator; and at the present day has succeeded in doing so to an unprecedented extent. For it is entirely certain that there never was an age when men acted, in the conduct of their daily affairs, and nations in their policy, with so little reference to the divine ordinances,—which were never in any time unknown,—and with so little apparent consciousness and actual living belief that they do everything with the eyes of God upon them and in His immediate presence; so little feeling it to be true that every wrongful act, of man or nations, has its full and adequate punishment in its consequences,—consequences necessary and inevitable, and from which their cause can no more be separated, than the Light can be made to exist without the shadow.

THEY have got an immense sensation in Spencer county, Ky.,—nothing less than a live roaring lion roaming through the woods. The animal is supposed to have escaped from some menagerie, and is said to be furiously wild. A large party were out hunting his "Royal Highness" on Thursday, with guns, dogs and other implements of war.

EXCESSIVE heat in Paris has lead to the adoption by gentlemen of a fashion of carrying white alpaca umbrellas lined with green.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Night Dispatches.

SPECIAL TO MEMPHIS APPEAL.

THE GREAT DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

The Rules of the Convention of 1860 Adopted.

CHASE NOWHERE.

The Race Narrowed Down to Johnson and Pendleton.

Special Dispatch to Memphis Appeal.]

NEW YORK, July 4.—It is impossible yet to say definitely who stands first in the estimation of the Convention, as the business of to-day was carried through without any very strong indications of preference such as usually are afforded in the passage of resolutions and the appointment of committees. The utmost harmony prevailed, and the temporary Chairman, with great tact, disposed of the resolutions and amendments in a way that contributed much to that result.

The first debate was upon the adoption of rules for the temporary government of the Convention, a gentleman from Ohio contending for the adoption of those of the House of Representatives, but by an almost unanimous vote the rules of the Convention of 1860 were adopted.

Pending a vote upon the question, reference was made by one of the speakers to the two-third rule, which occasioning some applause, indicated the Convention's preference for that old Democratic rule. This clouds Pendleton's prospects.

The next debate was upon the motion to appoint a committee of one from each State and Territory on permanent organization, and a second, also comprised of one from each State and Territory, on Credentials.

Speakers were animated, and the resolution, after thorough ventilation, was amended by striking out Territories, and thus passed.

Gen. Bate represents Tennessee on the first, and John House on the last named committee passed.

The vote was taken by States.

The resolution to adjourn elicited some debate, and many suggestions, but in order to give members an opportunity of enjoying the sights proposed for them by the city of New York, it was determined that when the Convention adjourn it do so to 10 a.m. on Monday.

An important resolution, and one that will expedite business, was offered by Mr. Murphy, of New York, to the effect that all resolutions proposed to be expressive of the sentiments of the Convention, shall, without debate, be referred to a committee of one from each State, to be by them considered and embodied in the Democratic platform. On this committee Tennessee is represented by Ed. Cooper.

The Committee on Organization will report rules of Government.

A motion to admit alternates and delegates to the Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention to seats in the Convention was made.

The adjournment over to 10 a.m. Monday affords room for the tallest log rolling—an opportunity that will not be lost by the Chase men, who are yet vigorously pushing his claims. From what I can learn, however, his chances are "nix," and the race has narrowed down to Johnson and Pendleton. The friends of the former are quiet, but none the less vigorous. His amnesty proclamation has added greatly to his chances of success. Our delegation is divided between these last-named. It is organized, with T. A. R. Nelson for chairman, and James Thompson for secretary. A. O. P. Nicholson will be offered as vice-president of the Convention from Tennessee.

The reception of General Forrest by the delegates to the Democratic and Sailors' and Soldiers' Convention has been most cordial, and all express themselves very favorably as to the effect of his presence here.

The Committee on Grievances, from Tennessee, will offer their report on Monday if opportunity offers.

[PRESS DISPATCHES.]

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

NEW YORK, July 4.—New Tammany Hall is admirably arranged for the meeting of the Convention, being elegantly festooned with large American flags and decorated with elaborately painted escutcheons of all the States. The accommodations for the delegates are ample, and the arrangements for the press excellent, except that the Committee in charge persistently refuse admission to accredited messengers, to receive the reports. The weather is intensely hot, but the Hall is perfectly ventilated.

Among the spectators are many ladies, also Francis P. Blair, Senator Patterson, ex-Senator Bayard, Gov. Swann, of Maryland, and many more prominent in Southern politics before the war. The Hall and galleries are densely crowded, and there is a great crowd outside vainly striving to gain admission. A strong police force is at the doors and on the streets to keep the road open and to preserve order.

The Convention was called to order at 11:20 p.m. by August Belmont, Chairman of the National Democratic Executive Committee, who said he welcomed the delegates here in this beautiful hall, and referred to the city of New York as the bulwark of Democracy, and predicted a triumph in November, for the nominees of this Convention. He then reviewed the past, and animadverted upon the Radical rule, the tax-gatherers, and other consequences attending the same, and then proceeded to discuss at some length the policy and character of the dominant party, denouncing its actions as unconstitutional, and in violation of the sound principles of a Democratic Republican Government, the country looks to you, gentlemen, by means of a Democratic organization. He then nominated for temporary chairman Hon. Henry Palmer, of Wisconsin, which was agreed to.

Judge Palmer took the chair amid applause, and returned thanks for the honor conferred on him, and exhorted the Convention to unity and wisdom in advancing the great cause to which it was devoted, and predicted for the party a triumphant support at the hands of the people.

Prayer was then offered by the Rev. Dr. Morgan, rector of St. Thomas Church of this city.

Gen. Geo. McCook, of Ohio, then offered a resolution that, until otherwise provided for by the Convention, the rules of the House of Representatives should govern this body.

Hon. Erastus Brooks—"There are many men in this body who do not recognize the rules of the present House of Representatives."

Gen. McCook then said that he would not have made the motion had he known that the present House had not dared to change any of the time-honored rules of the body.

A voice—"That's the only thing then, that they have not changed."

Mr. Richardson moved to adopt the rules of the House as they existed in 1860.

Francis Kiernan, of New York, moved as an amendment to Gen. McCook's resolution, so as to provide for the adoption of the rules of the Democratic Convention of 1864. [Applause.]

S. S. Cox said these rules were the rules of the House of Representatives.

Gen. McCook accepted the amendment which he had indicated, and accepted Richardson's also.

Kiernan wanted to know whether the adoption of these rules would not abolish the two-thirds rule.

McCook said that rule had never governed a Democratic Convention except in nominations.

Richardson said the rules now under consideration would govern only in the temporary organization.

The resolution, with Cox's amendment, was adopted.

E. G. Perrin, of New York, was then appointed temporary Secretary.

Clymer, of Pennsylvania, moved the usual resolutions for the appointment of a Committee on Permanent Organization.

The Chairman said it was proper here to read the call under which the Convention had been brought together, which was accordingly read by the Secretary.

Clymer, of Penn., then withdrew his resolution with a view to have a resolution entertained, which was then offered by Gen. Green, of New York, for a call of the States.

Stuart, of Michigan, urged that the first business properly in order was the appointment of a Committee on Credentials.

Clymer said it was his opinion that the committees should now be appointed; and he moved the appointment of the Committee on Credentials and other similar committees on permanent organization.

The Chair ruled that the business before the Convention was Green's motion for a call of the States.

Richardson then moved to lay Green's resolutions on the table, which was carried.

Clymer then removed his motion for the appointment of the committees.

Steele, of California, moved to amend it so that the delegates from each State and Territory, should name its own member of one or both of the Committees on organization and Credentials.

Clymer said that he hoped that the amendment would not be pressed, as he thought there should be a distinct Committee on Permanent Organization, and another on Credentials, and both be ordered to report on Monday.

Steele supported his amendment.

Some one moved to lay the amendment on the table.

Clymer said the motion, if carried, would table the whole subject.

The motion to table was then withdrawn.

The Chair stated the question to be on Steele's amendment.

Schwartz, of Missouri, moved to amend the amendment so as to require the Committee to report at 3 o'clock to-day.

Steele accepted the amendment.

The question was then stated to be on the amendment as thus amended.

Clymer reminded the Convention that the amendment gave each Territory, as well as each State, a member of the committees.

Cavanagh, of Montana, urged the propriety of giving the Territories a voice here; though they had no voice in the electoral college, they had a deep interest in the result.

Stanton, of Kentucky, moved the previous question, which was seconded, and the main question was ordered.

Clymer accepted Steele's amendment, so far as admitting the Territories is concerned, and Steele withdrew the clause ordering the reports from the committees at 3 p.m. to-day.

The resolution appeared to be adopted, though the vote was called for by States, and ordered.

There was evidently much division of sentiment here as to the propriety of giving the territories voice in the committees.

The following voted aye: California, Georgia, Iowa, Maryland, Minnesota, Nevada, North Carolina, South Carolina, Oregon, Texas and Virginia; and the following voted nay: Arkansas, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Illinois, Kentucky, Missouri, Mississippi, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Indiana, Vermont, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Kansas and Massachusetts.

The Chair announced the result as yeas 106, nays 181; so it was lost.

During the call a debate arose in the Illinois delegation, a part of the delegation claiming the right to divide the vote of the State, while their Chairman (Richardson), claimed that they were instructed to vote as a unit, as the others had. Dalley maintained that they were only instructed to vote as a unit on the nomination for President, and on no other question.

No action on this part was taken by the Convention, and the vote was recorded as a unit.

Clymer then moved the resolution, which was adopted without division, ordering a call of the State delegations only for members of Committees on Permanent Organization and on Credentials.

The following were named on the Committee on Credentials: Alabama, W. H. Barnes; Arkansas, E. C. Boudinot; California, A. Jacoby; Connecticut, M. Buckley; Delaware, C. W. Wright; Florida, A. Huling; Georgia, E. H. Potter; Illinois, T. O. Hayne; Iowa, J. D. Test; Kansas, W. Shannon; Kentucky, J. B. McCresay; Louisiana, D. Daforte; Maine, J. S. Drew; Maryland, G. P. Maddox; Massachusetts, Geo. W. Gill; Michigan, B. F. Stuart; Minnesota, W. A. Gorman; Mississippi, P. M. Brown; Missouri, S. Sawyer; Nebraska, J. Black; Nevada, J. E. Doyle; New Hampshire, J. H. Proster; New Jersey, J. R. Moullany; New York, J. A. Hardenburgh; North Carolina, Gen. W. R. Cox; Ohio, W. Griswold; Oregon, O. Joynt; Pennsylvania, Gen. W. H. Miller; Rhode Island, W. Hale; South Carolina, W. D. Simpson; Tennessee, John F. House; Texas, H. Bouton; Vermont, V. Bingham; Virginia, Geo. Blow; West Virginia, H. S. Davis; Wisconsin, S. A. Hease.

Committee on Resolutions—Alabama, Charles C. Langdon; Arkansas, A. H. Garland; California, J. H. Rose; Connecticut, T. E. Doolittle; Delaware, Jas. A. Bayard; Florida, W. McCall; Georgia, Henry S. Fitch; Illinois, Wm. J. Allen; Indiana, J. E. McDonald; Iowa, J. H. O'Neill; Kansas, Geo. W. Glask; Kentucky, Wm. Preston; Louisiana, J. B. Eustis; Maine, R. D. Rice; Maryland, Steverson Arker; Massachusetts, Edward Avery; Michigan, Charles E. Stuart; Minnesota, J. J. Green; Mississippi, — Barksdale; Missouri, Charles Manson; Nebraska, C. F. Porter; Nevada, F. A. St. Clair; New Hampshire, J. M. Campbell; New Jersey, J. R. Worberdyke; New York, Henry C. Murphy; North Carolina, R. Strange; Ohio, Wm. J. Gilmore; Oregon, — Fitch; Pennsylvania, T. W. Hughes; Rhode Island, Thos. Steer; South Carolina, Wade Hampton; Tennessee, Ed. Cooper; Texas, Geo. W. Smith; Vermont, Chas. N. Davenport; Virginia, T. A. Boocok; West Virginia, John Davis; Wisconsin, J. A. Mallory.

Committee on Organization; Alabama, J. H. Clanton; Arkansas, J. L. Durham; California, E. Steele; Connecticut, J. H. Hovey; Delaware, C. Beastin; Florida, A. J. Seller; Georgia, C. Peoples; Illinois, N. R. Morrison; Iowa, W. F. Bramnin; Kansas, T. P. Fenton; Kentucky, W. B. Mochu; Louisiana, M. G. McCassni; Maine, J. E. Maddigan; Maryland, A. K. Sylvester; Massachusetts, John R. Briggs; Michigan, John Moore; Minnesota, E. C. McMahon; Mississippi, B. Matthews; Missouri, W. H. D. Hunter; Nebraska, G. L. Miller; Nevada, G. G. Berry; New Hampshire, J. Adonis; New Jersey, B. C. Little; New York, Gen. J. A. Green; North Carolina, W. N. R. Smith; Ohio, F. C. LeBlond; Oregon, N. M. Bell; Pennsylvania, H. Clymer; Rhode Island, S. Pierce; South Carolina, Chas. Tracey; Tennessee, W. B. Botz; Texas, J. M. Berroughs; Vermont, J. D. Deavitt; Virginia, J. Barbour; West Virginia, H. S. Walker; Wisconsin, S. Clark.

A resolution was made and passed that on assembling to-night the Declaration of Independence be read.

Mr. Murphy, of New York, moved the appointment of a Committee on Resolutions, and that all resolutions offered in the Convention shall be offered without debate. Adopted.

On motion, it was ordered that the Committee on Organization be directed to report the rules for the government of this Convention.

The Chair indicated to the several committees where they would meet for deliberation.

A delegate inquired how spectators were to get into the Convention to-night, as they have already delivered their tickets at the door.

The Chair replied that the Chairman of the delegates would call at the national committee rooms for new tickets for spectators, immediately after adjournment.

Reeves, of Indiana, moved a resolution that a Committee of the Convention be appointed to provide and issue tickets of admission to the Convention for spectators.

Belmont opposed this, and moved to lay the resolution on the table, which was agreed to.

A letter was received from the Pennsylvania Convention, promising the vote of that State for the nominee of this Convention.

Brooks arose on behalf of the New York delegation to move a reconsideration of the motion for a meeting of the Convention to-night. He urged the extreme heat, and remarked that unusual progress had been made to-day, and the city of New York had made great preparations for an appropriate celebration of this day, and hoped the Convention would give its members an opportunity to participate in this celebration.

Mr. Madegan, of Maine, hoped the Convention would, in courtesy to the city of New York, agree for this motion to lay on the table.

The motion to reconsider was made, on which a vote by States was ordered, resulting, yeas, 94½; nays, 85½; so the motion to reconsider was not tabled.

The previous question was then moved by Brooks and ordered. The motion to reconsider was adopted.

The question recurring on the resolution, it was, on motion of Brooks, amended so as to provide for adjournment until ten o'clock on Monday morning, and then the resolution as thus amended was, on a call of the States, unanimously adopted, with the exception of Indiana.

A resolution that members of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention be invited to seats in this Hall, was moved and adopted.

L. B. Folker, of New York, reminded the Convention that the reading of the Declaration of Independence had been ordered for to-night. He moved that the Secretary be directed now to proceed to read that paper, which was agreed to.

Secretary Perrin, accordingly, proceeded to read that document, the conclusion of which was received with great applause.

The Convention then adjourned till Monday morning at 10 o'clock.

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' CONVENTION.

NEW YORK, July 4.—The National Convention of Soldiers and Sailors assembled this morning in the Hall of the Cooper Institute buildings. The decorations consisted of a broad tri-color encircling the Hall, broken at intervals by the coats of arms of all the States, national flags depending from the capitals of each of the pillars, with streamers transversely intersecting the ceiling, and an elaborate grouping of colors on the rear platform surrounded by the legend, "Union and the Constitution."

Precisely at eleven o'clock the colors of the old Fifth New York State Volunteers, and the colors of the Fifth Zouaves were escorted into the hall, which was rapidly filled with the delegations from the various States, marching in, the music being furnished by the cornet band which accompanied the Pendleton escort from Cincinnati. Cheers were given for Hancock, McClellan, Grant and Chase, and vociferous cheers for the rank and file of the army and navy.

At 11:30 a.m. the meeting was called to order by Gen. McQuade, Chairman of the National Executive Committee, who nominated Maj.-Gen. John A. McClernand.

Gen. McMahon nominated Gen. Thos. Ewing, of Ohio, but the motion was lost, and Gen. McClernand was unanimously elected Chairman, and upon taking the chair, expressed his thanks in graceful terms.

Gen. McQuade proposed the following list of Secretaries: Gen. Frank R. Stack, of Maryland; Gen Hugh Cameron, of Kansas; Col. O'Brien, of Washington; Col. Lynch, of New York; Col. G. Stoddard, of Connecticut; Capt. Chas. Brigham, of Maine; Capt. O. G. Chase, of West Virginia, and Private J. Hildreth, of Illinois.

Gen. Campbell, of Ohio, said he desired to offer a preamble and resolution, as it had been deemed important by members of the Convention that there should be harmonious action between this Convention and the National Democratic Convention, and said that there had been an effort made to make this Convention appear in a false position, and there had been some talk of its being intended for the purpose of dictation, and some foolish persons had spoken of it as a mere side show; and to put the Convention right in this respect, he offered a preamble and resolution, which express the full harmony of this Convention with the purposes and objects of the Democratic Convention.

After the reading of the resolution, the point of order was raised that the Convention had not been organized, and that it was in due form to pass the resolution proposed.

Gen. Campbell urged the speedy passage of the resolution, in order to be in time to be heard by the National Convention, and before its final action was taken.

Gen. Slocum followed, suggesting that time be allowed for the consideration by the committee, when appointed, of the resolutions announced by Gen. Campbell.

The resolution was then temporarily withdrawn by Gen. Campbell, and upon the motion of Gen. McQuade the representative delegates were to make one member for each of the regular standing committees, and a call of the States was thereupon made, and the committees then retired.

The Committee on Permanent Organization, then reported for Permanent Chairman, Maj.-Gen. W. B. Franklin, of Connecticut, and a long list of Vice Presidents and Secretaries.

Gen. Franklin was escorted to the Chair amid cheers.

Gen. McClernand introduced Gen. Franklin as a favorite of the volunteers. [Yells and cheers.]

Gen. Franklin thanked the Convention, and alluding to his want of civil experience, hoped no very difficult questions of order would arise. Secret military organizations were justly looked on with distrust. They were dangerous ones. Soldiers had no right to use their position as a political power. What then they were doing. Is forming an organization of soldiers not secret, but thoroughly organized throughout the West, and probably the South. The G. A. R. was organized for political purposes. He wanted to show the country that the Chicago soldiers and sailors' Convention, so-called, did not represent them. The Radical party pretended to be friends of soldiers, but the Radical Senate rejected the soldier's nomination. He sustained Gens. McClellan, Slocum and others. No less than 2000 soldiers and sailors had been nominated to the Senate and rejected. The Conservative soldiers felt that certain things had been settled by the war; they had felt congiliation towards their former opponents. The Radicals had been animated with animosity and hate, and judging the future by the past, the only hope for peace was in the success of the Conservative party. They must be prepared to make sacrifices for peace. What they asked of the Convention was a man whom the soldiers and sailors could without sacrifice of principle support.

The Secretary here announced that the names for Vermont should be Col. E. F. Cole and Col. Kennedy.

A resolution was then offered that all resolutions be referred to the Committee on Resolutions without debate.

Various motions were raised in various parts of the hall, the whole house for some time being in confusion.

A motion to adjourn till Monday was hooted down.

The President then announced the Committee on Resolutions and Rules.

Gen. McQuade said he had understood that the veterans of New York proposed on Monday to assemble to escort the delegation to this hall, and he would suggest that the delegation meet at Union Square at 9:30, Monday morning; he therefore moved that when they adjourn, they adjourn to meet at 9:30, at Union Square. Motion carried.

Gen. Thos. Raney suggested it was a matter of some importance that the procession should be as large as possible. Fifteen hundred veterans proffered to come here from Newark to join that procession, but they could not do so by 9:30.

Gen. McQuade thought they could march down to meet the delegation. This seemed to be the sense of the meeting.

The Committee on Finance announced the following as the National Executive Committee:

Michigan, Col. M. Shoemaker; Kentucky, Col. C. D. Pemberton; New Hampshire, Gen. M. A. Doolan; District Columbia, Col. J. B. O'Bryan; West Virginia, O. G. Chan; New York, Gen. Jas. McQuade; Tennessee, Col. F. R. Cappil; Minnesota, Col. C. S. Uline; Delaware, Capt. J. M. Barr; Connecticut, Maj. J. B. Cost; Maine, Col. W. W. Bradbury; Pennsylvania, Gen. S. M. Lonbecker; Wisconsin, Brig. Gen. Brigg; Nebraska, Maj. J. W. Pollock; New Mexico, Gen. Curlin; Illinois, Gen. Rogers; Ohio, Gen. Lem Campbell; Massachusetts, Col. E. C. Kenedy; Indiana, Col. B. C. Shaw; Iowa, Capt. R. W. Cross; Maryland, Maj. F. Dorsey Herbert; Rhode Island, S. G. Hazard; Alabama, Maj. Randall; Kansas, Gen. Hugh Cameron; Mississippi, Capt. B. C. Burns; New Jersey, Gen. Theo Runyon.

Some delegates objected, saying that the army was very imliy represented in this list, but the navy not at all.

The President announced that if the gentlemen present would nominate sailors they would be placed on each committee.

Another delegate suggested that Sergeant Bates, who, since the war, carried the Union flag through the Southern States, was present and should be invited to the floor. Resolution passed.

Gen. Clay Smith offered a resolution that the widows and orphans of soldiers and sailors were the wards of the nation, and if any creditors of the Government were to be paid in gold they, above all others, should have preference. Resolution carried.

A variety of resolutions were then offered amid motions to adjourn and confused cries of order, etc. Ultimately the President took a vote on the motion to adjourn, which was carried.

The resolutions offered in the Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention were as follows:

WHEREAS, In the late rebellion we took up arms on the call of our National Government, relying on the integrity of Congress in its solemn and unanimous declaration that the object of the war was to maintain and defend the supremacy, dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired, and not in any sort for oppression, conquest or subjugation; and

Whereas, Since the rebellion was put down and the war terminated, the Radical party has, by a fraudulent use of its power, and by force of arms prevented the objects for which the great battles were fought and the victories won by the army and navy of the Union; and whereas that party has forfeited all claim to, and confidence and support, because it has fraudulently and forcibly kept States out of the Union—States that our army and navy had fought to keep in, and hosts of our comrades bled and died to keep in; because it has destroyed the dignity and equality and rights of a portion of the States, and continues to treat the people as conquered, subjugated enemies, exercising acts of tyranny unparalleled by those of Great Britain, which led to our great revolution, and pestified it in the eyes of the world; because it has placed a stigma upon the otherwise untarnished honor of the sailors and soldiers by imposing upon those who composed late Confederate armies, conditions of degradation in violation of the letter and spirit of the capitulation; because it has wholly suspended, if not destroyed the vital principle of our Federal republican system of government, in ignoring the rights expressly claimed by the constitution to the States respectively, or by the representatives of the people, usurping the constitutional prerogatives of the Executive, and by rendering nugatory through legislative action the judiciary. Because it has practiced a shameful duplicity by recognizing them as in the Union and entitled to the high privileges of amending the Federal Constitution, by the abolition of slavery in the States to which it has denied the right of local legislation and of representation in Congress. Because it has organized and continues to operate under the guise of charity, at an enormous expense, a political machine known as the Freedmen's Bureau, which it has wielded to perpetuate its power, by establishing under its auspices oath-bound leagues of ignorant negroes, and have deprived intelligent people of our race in the Southern States of the right of self-government, and endeavoring to place over them, through the power of the bayonet, the negroes lately slaves—who are neither qualified for such high duties by the endowments of nature, nor by education. Because it is guilty of ignorant and gigantic defalcations and gross corruption, in the collection and management of the public treasure, and perversely refuses to permit the same to be investigated and exposed. Because it has practiced wanton profligacy in the public expenditures, which stands without a parallel in history and threatens irretrievable national bankruptcy.

Because it has been partially oppressive in its measures of financial taxation, and currency, and has inaugurated thereby a system of legalized robbery, that makes the rich richer, and the poor poorer.

And because it is guilty of manifold other vices of commission and omission not necessary to be recited herein; therefore,

Be it resolved, That the great principles, in defense of which we took up arms, having been practically abandoned by the Radical party, that the National Democratic party now in National Convention assembled in this city to nominate a candidate for the Presidency of such known antecedents as will enable us, consistently with our action during the war, to co-operate cordially with it in restoring the States to their rights in the Union, and in redeeming the integrity, fraternity, prosperity and glory of the American Republic. We desire only an honorable participation in the achievements of the great victory of peace that that is to heal the grievous wounds of the war.

GEORGIA.

ATLANTA, July 3—Midnight.—In compliance with telegraphic orders from Gen. Grant, Gen. Meade has issued orders appointing Rufus Bullock Governor of Georgia, vice Gen. Roger, removed. To take effect to-morrow on assembling of the Legislature; also Wm. H. Smith to be Governor of Alabama, vice Patton, removed, and A. J. Applegate, Lieut. Governor. These are to take effect July 12th.

The testimony of the prosecution in the trial of the Columbus prisoners is strong against the accused.

—Henry A. Wise is preparing Recollections of his own life, to be published in Boston.

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FUNERAL NOTICE.

WOOD—The friends and acquaintances of A. M. and Mary E. Wood are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of their daughter, JUDITH H. WOOD, from St. Mary's Episcopal Church, this Sunday morning, July 5th, at 8½ o'clock. Carriages in attendance at church.

DIED.

DOWDY—On Friday afternoon, at 6 o'clock, at the residence of her parents, on the Hernando road, Miss WILLIE DOWDY, daughter of J. F. and Mary J. Dowdy, in the 17th year of her age.

The funeral will take place from the family residence, this Sunday morning, at 10 o'clock. Services by the Rev. Dr. Petway. The friends and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend.

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FOR RENT.—The neat and shaded Cottage Home, "Belle Grange," known as the "Ayres Place," near the street Cars, on Hernando road, two miles from Court Square. Elegant garden, pasture, orchard, cistern, with all the comforts of a home near the city. Can be rented for 18 months or for the summer.
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FOR RENT.—A FINE COTTAGE RESIdence with seven acres of garden Land, on the Randolph road, two miles from Court Square, and just outside the corporate limits. Will be rented low to a good prompt paying tenant. Present crop, etc., for sale low. Apply to T. GRAVES, Memphis Cotton Press, 194 Madison street. ma30 tf

FOR RENT.—THE STORE AND BUILDING on Jefferson street, corner of the alley, between Second and Third streets, south side, is for rent. The building is well situated as a first-class boarding house, and contains fourteen rooms, kitchen, and all in good order. Also, two STORES on north side. Inquire at
PETER SANTS, 63½ Jefferson street.
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SUBURBAN LANDS AND RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR EASY TERMS.—My lands, 3 miles east of the city, are for sale, on terms to suit purchasers, for cash or on any time—from one to ten years, and in any quantity—from 3 acres to 300. My residence, with from 14 to 28 acres land, will be sold at a great bargain, for cash, or on the usual terms. Apply to myself, on the premises, or to Royster, Trezevant & Co., my agents, in the city.
je17 N. M. TREZEVANT.

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WANTED.—Any one addressing a communication to "T. L." Appeal office, describing locality, terms and all particulars concerning a small FARM on either of the railroads for sale, may find a reliable purchaser. jy4 tf

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Takes effect Sunday, June 28, 1868.
A. S. LIVERMORE, Gen'l Sup't.
C. P. OAKLEY Gen. Ticket Ag't. je28

Memphis and Little Rock Railroad.

Trains on this division of the road now run on Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays and Sundays, as follows:
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Returning, leave Edmondson's at 5:00 p.m.
Ferryboat Nevada will leave foot of Union street and connect with train.
Excursion tickets, good for three days, at reduced rates.
JAS. W. ROBERTSON,
je26 General Superintendent.

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	ARRIVE.	DEPART.
Through Mail (daily)	6:20 p.m.	12:40 p.m
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(This train does not leave Saturdays.)		
Corinth Accommodation, daily, (except Sundays) at		6:00 a.m
Somerville Accommodation daily (except sunday)	8:25 a.m.	5:10 p.m

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CITY MATTERS.

NOTICE.

City subscribers to the APPEAL, daily or weekly, who may desire to leave the city for the summer, can have their papers sent them regularly by leaving a memorandum at the Counting-room of the APPEAL, No. 13 Jefferson street.

SUNDAY OFFICE HOURS.

On and after to-day our Counting Room will be open every Sunday from eight to ten a.m. and from seven to eight p.m. Notices for insertion brought in after the latter hour may be taken to the Composition Room, and will be inserted if possible.

TO THE PATRONS OF THE APPEAL.

Subscribers are requested to report to the Superintendent of Circulation, at our Counting-room, No. 13 Jefferson street, any irregularities or failures on the part of our carriers in delivering their papers promptly and regularly. Any complaint will be immediately attended to.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Correspondents who wish to have any attention paid to their communications must observe the following rules:

Be brief, concise and to the point, avoid the "flowers of rhetoric," and confine yourself to a plain statement of facts. Write on but one side of the paper in a clear hand, and with pen and ink, giving your words and sentences plenty of room. In all cases the real name and address of the writer must accompany the manuscript. Articles which redound to personal or individual benefit, or are of a personal nature, will only be inserted as "advertisements" or "paid cards."

CALENDAR.—July—7th Month.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

MOON.	DAY.	TIME AT MEMPHIS.
Full	4th.	2 h. 39 minutes.
Third quarter	12th.	6 h. 40 minutes.
New	19th.	3 h. 56 minutes.
First Quarter	26th.	7 h. 51 minutes.

FIFTH DAY—*Sunday.*—Sun rises 5:02; sets 7:53.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES TO-DAY.

[Hereafter NO CHURCH NOTICES will be published *gratis*, except in this form and under this heading. When special notices of special services are sent to us, they will be charged as other advertisements.]

ST. LAZARUS CHURCH—J. T. Wheat, D. D., Rector—Madison street. Services at 10½ a.m. and 8 p.m. Sunday school at 9 a.m. Daily services at 6 a.m. and 6 p.m.

ASBURY CHAPEL—Corner of Linden and Hernando—Rev. F. S. Petway, Pastor. Services at 10½ a.m. and 8 p.m

BAPTIST TABERNACLE—Court Street, Rev. S. H. Ford, D. D. L. L. D. Services at 10½ a.m. and 8 p.m.

MISSION CHAPEL—Corner Jones avenue and Alabama street—J. O Steedman, D. D. Pastor. Service at 10½ a.m.

THIRD PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Corner of Sixth and Chelsea streets—Rev. W. A. Sample. Service at 10½ a.m.

GRACE CHURCH—Hernando street, near Vance—Rev. Dr. Brooke, Rector. Services at 10½ a.m. and 8 p.m. Sunday school at 9 a.m.

CENTRAL METHODIST CHURCH—Union street—Rev. W. M. Patterson, Pastor. Preaching at 10½ a.m. and 8 p.m. Sabbath school at 8½ a.m.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rev. T. B. Kingsbury, Secretary of the S. S. Board of the Southern Baptist Convention, will preach in this church this morning.

ELDER TALBOT MANNING will preach at the Linden street Christian Church at 11 a.m. and at 8 p.m. to-day, and every night during the week.

PRIZES will be awarded at the Bethel Sunday School at 2½ o'clock this afternoon, at the school rooms in the Exchange building.

ORDINATION SERVICES AT THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.—The ordination of W. F. Troughton, M. D., will take place this evening at the First Baptist Church. The ordination sermon will be preached by Rev. J. R. Graves; ordination prayer by Rev. John Bateman; the conferring of authority by the Presbytery; presentation of the Bible by Rev. T. B. Kingsbury, D. D. After services baptism will be administered.

FOUND.—The body of James Ryan, the lad who was drowned on Friday, was yesterday recovered.

SUNSTROKE.—An unknown negro was found dead yesterday evening about six o'clock, near the car stables on Vance street. There had been no inquest on the body when we saw it, but it was, without doubt, either a case of heart disease or sunstroke—most probably the latter.

SHOOTING AFFAIR.—A negro man, named Robert Porter, was shot through the arm about midnight Friday, by an unknown white man, on the corner of Auction and Shelby streets. It appears that the white man had been too intimate with the negro's wife, and the latter undertook to chastise him, with the above result.

EDUCATION.—The attention of our readers is directed to the advertisement of Leddins' Commercial College, to be found on another page. The school is in session the entire year. Students can enter any school day. The halls of the College are large and airy, and elegantly furnished, with ample accommodations for three hundred students.

THE FOURTH.—Never before in the history of Memphis, did a Fourth of July pass over with no bloodshed. Yesterday was a day to be marked in our annals, and it is to be prayed that many more like it may follow. While there was an abundance of rockets and other fireworks, especially fire-crackers, expended around town yesterday and the night before, there was not an alarm of fire; and, really, if it were not for one or two bellicose demonstrations, resulting from the too free use of benzine, (to keep off musquitoes), we would certainly think the millenium was at hand.

SABBATH SCHOOL VISITATIONS.

For many years past I have watched with interest the progress of Sabbath Schools in various parts of the United States, and by comparing notes with the annual reports of Sabbath School Missionaries, I am led to believe that there is some defect in the system of school government, not adapted to the promotion of the object contemplated.

With a view, then, of eliciting facts from direct observation relative to the condition of our schools in the city of Memphis, about six weeks ago I commenced a series of Sabbath School visitations, and hope to continue my mission until I shall have met with all the Sabbath Schools within our corporate limits. The following will show how I am progressing:

May 23.—Commenced with the school in the basement of the Third Presbyterian Church, Chelsea; Maj. Wheeler, Superintendent, meets at 9 a.m., continues one hour and a half; eighty-five scholars present, with a corps of intelligent teachers; had good order, and very good music.

May 31—Christian Church, corner Linden and Mulberry; number present, ninety; not very good order, but are very zealous; teachers not very prompt; they sing the old music.

June 7—Asbury Chapel, corner of Hernando and Linden streets, J. Brown, Superintendent. Met at 9 am. Were reorganizing, and have a large and prosperous school. I promised another call soon.

June 7, 3 p.m.—At Mrs. Bryant's school house, Mr. McElree Superintendent. Twenty-five scholars present. Appear to be doing well, keep good order and had very good music.

June 14, 9 a.m.—At Central Methodist Church, Union street, near the bayou. Not many pupils present, on account of special exercises held at the State Female College. Expect to call again.

June 14, 3½ p.m.—At the Bethel school, in Exchange building, Mr. Speer Superintendent. About one hundred and twenty present. On motion, adjourned to Dr. Mann's church, Second street, to meet with other schools for the purpose of practicing music and hearing an address delivered by Dr. Green. All were delighted with the exercises.

June 21, 9 a.m.—At Union Congregational Church, Union street, near Third, Rev. Thos. Bliss Superintendent. About forty scholars present. Very intelligent and under good discipline. Faithful teachers, good order and excellent music.

June 21, 3 p.m.—At First Presbyterian Church, corner of Third and Poplar, (colored school), Judge Swayne Superintendent. Two hundred scholars present. All appear to be very zealous. Had very good music and they sing very well.

June 28, 9 a. m.—At Baptist Church, Second street, near Adams; have a corps of very good teachers; about 112 scholars present. They also have a Bible class of intelligent gentlemen, Dr. Jones in charge. Their exercises were very interesting and performed with zeal.

June 28, 3 p. m.—Colored school on Orleans street, Mr. Barnum, Superintendent. Most of the teachers gone North to remain during the warm season—not more than half their scholars present. Appear to be in a prosperous condition, and can sing remarkably well.

June 28, 4 p. m.—At the Mission school, at the junction of Pigeon Roost Road and Union street; H. Wade, superintendent. This school has been recently organized, and, with the corps of experienced teachers that have taken hold of the matter, there is no doubt but they will succeed. Fifty-five scholars present. Their house being too small, the meetings are held in the adjoining grove. Made a few remarks, that were well received.

NEW FIRM.—Two of our well-known citizens have formed a partnership, and are about to open one of the largest first-class saloons in the South, at No. 205 Main street, Mr. Jacob Steinkuhl has been in business in Memphis for twenty years, and has legions of friends; while Mr. James McCluskey is also one of our most enterprising citizens and energetic business men. The new enterprise, conducted by the above gentlemen, will, we know, prove successful. In connection with the saloon there is a bottling establishment, where ale, porter, etc., will be bottled fresh daily and delivered by wagon to any part of the city. This part of the business will receive especial attention. The establishment will be open on Monday morning, and is well worth a visit from those who like pure liquors and cigars, of which they have probably the largest stock in the city.

A PLEASANT AFFAIR.—Yesterday the dull routine of every day newspaper life was most pleasantly varied by a little presentation which took place in the editorial rooms of the APPEAL. Mr. E. J. Mansford, the superintendent of circulation of our paper, was presented by his carriers with a beautiful gold-headed cane. Mr. Haywood, in behalf of the carriers, made the presentation, and accompanied it with a very apropos and neat speech,—to which Mr. Mansford replied very befittingly. We started to report both speeches, but on looking at our notes can only read the words, "take a drink on strength of it." We join our own to the many good wishes and congratulations which flowed in upon Mr. Mansford on the occasion.

THE MOUND CITY PICNIC.—The fine steamer Des Arc, made several trips yesterday to Mound City, carrying and bringing excursionists to and from the picnic at that point, where one of the most delightful affairs of the season came off. There was music and dancing aboard the boat, and all seemed to enjoy themselves in the very highest manner. Little Miss Elliott, daughter of Capt. John Elliott, of the Des Arc, danced the "Highland Fling," to the delight and edification of all who saw her. A large number of our best citizens were on the trip, with their wives and families, and altogether it was *the* excursion of the summer, nothing occurring to mar in the slightest the bonhommie and good feeling of all who were along.

JOE LOCKE continues to offer to the public an unequaled assortment of new, fresh, and entertaining reading matter. All of the very latest periodicals, weekly and monthly, are to be found in his shanty, and Joe is there himself to wait on all callers for the same. Parties ambitious of Hobson's fame—that is, making a choice between "that or nothing," needn't go to Joe's, for he has got everything that one can want to read.

PARENTS who deprecate the evils attendant upon the long holidays the unlimited freedom from restraint, and want of useful, methodical employment for their children, will be glad to learn that Miss Bowers intends teaching for a few hours each day during vacation. Opportunity is thus afforded to pupils who are behind their class or deficient in any particular branch to acquire a knowledge of it under this most thorough and accomplished instructress. We are informed that special attention will be bestowed upon reading—a branch so rarely taught in its perfection, but in which, judging from the recitations of her pupils at her late exhibition, we are assured Miss Bowers excels.

THE PICNICS YESTERDAY.

St. Peter's Orphan picnic, which came off at James' Park, we are most happy to say, was a decided success, several hundred persons visiting the grounds during the day, and all acting most generously. The best of order was maintained during the whole day, only one or two little excitements occurring to mar the general good fellowship. At a raffle, for which the chances were taken on the grounds, and which took place last evening, at nine o'clock, at the residence of Father Kelly, Mrs. T. V. O'Brien won the painting. The heart of the orphan and fatherless will be made glad by yesterday's work, and we congratulate the Fathers and Sisters on their success.

Father Schneider's picnic, at the Ford Place, was a slow affair, very few persons having been present, and those few leaving not very well satisfied. We have it on the very best authority that children were charged for a drink of water there. This is simply outrageous, and is only matched by some of the citizens of an adjoining State, who are said to have charged our war-worn and perishing veterans for a canteen of water—during the war. We refrain, however, from making any further remarks on the subject, because the object was so charitable and good.

The Hatchie river picnic and fishing excursion was "werry mixed," and farther the deponent saith not.

POLICE ITEMS.

—The day is unparalleled in the annals of Memphis. The fourth has passed by without a shooting, cutting or killing scrape of any sort. Our usual Saturday's murder was committed on Friday, in deference to the day, we suppose, and so this morning we have nothing of importance to report.

—Mike Cavanaugh and Jim Connel were yesterday on the rampage at St. Peter's picnic, imagining it, no doubt, a sort of Donnybrook, and were very anxious for somebody to tread on the tails of their coats. The warlike and terrible individuals were jugged, or ought to have been, and we will no doubt hear further from them to-morrow.

—There were but five arrests in the lower district up to six o'clock yesterday evening, all for trivial offenses.

—There were twenty four arrests up to one o'clock this morning at Adams street station. Most of these were in for being drunk and disorderly, or similar charges. There was, however, one woman dressed as a man, and three or four more in for fighting. The station was a perfect pandemonium between the hours of twelve and two.

GROCERIES AT LOWEST RATES.—Groceries cannot be sold at the lowest figures except for cash strictly. Messrs. Page & Co., 189 Poplar street, recognize this fact, and are offering one of the best, freshest and most complete stocks of family groceries, *for cash*, at cash prices. They propose to adhere to this system strictly, and to give credit to no one. By this means they will serve both themselves and customers. Get your money ready, and call on them if you wish the best bargains in the city.

EDMONS & SON, No. 10 Jefferson street, and 393 Main street, have received Die Modenwelt for July, Southern Cultivator for July, the Official Railroad Guide for July, North British Review, People's Magazine, Boys' and Girls' Weekly, Notions for August, New York Weekly, Police Gazette, Police News, Staats Zietung, Rural New Yorker, New York Home Journal, London Illustrated News, London Punch, London Times, Independent, New York Clipper, and all the dailies.

MESSRS. HOOKER AND LA GRILL, painters and kalsominers, have removed their place of business from No. 33 Union to No. 38 Monroe street. These gentlemen have earned, during their stay among us, an enviable reputation in their line of business. Some of their work, which we have seen, in their line of sign painting and decoration, is not surpassed, if it is equalled, anywhere in this country. Our patrons having anything in their line to do, will do well to remember the address.

NOTICE.—From and after this date no goods will be sold except for cash. This rule will be strictly adhered to.
jy3 3t. PAGE & CO.

Business, Visiting and Wedding Cards Printed at the Lowest Prices at the Appeal Job Office.

THE SONS OF TEMPERANCE are constantly increasing in number, and we know of no other reason than that the old "topers" have been using the "Great General Restorative," which creates a dislike for the use of liquors, and caused them to "jine." For sale by
je21tf FORSTER, KEALHOFER & CO.

"MERCHANTS."—Ice cold Ale and Porter, on draught, 10 cents: Ice cold "Half and Half," 10 cents; straight and mixed liquors, 25 cents. Try it, at the "Merchants'," northeast corner Main and Madison streets.

THE allotted time of Dr. James' stay in Memphis having expired, he will in future be addressed at his home office, 91 and 93 Randolph street, Chicago, and postoffice address, box 5863 Chicago, Ill. See advertisement in another column, for particulars.

DON'T forget that our sale at cost for Boots and Shoes and Hats still continues at our old stand, 279 Main street.
J. T. HANDLAN & CO.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Dutcher's Lightning Fly-Killer.—Cheap and destructive. Every sheet will kill a quart. Don't be pestered with flies. Give them the SWEET LIGHTNING and rest in peace. Ask for DUTCHER'S, and take no other.
Sold everywhere. je14dawlm

Early Marriages.—Dr. Franklin advocates Early Marriages. Essays for Young Men, on this and other subjects, being a GUIDE TO MARRIAGE and Conjugal Felicity, by benevolent Physicians, sent by mail, in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box P., Philadelphia, Pa. ma21 3m

Dr. Mortimore at Buena Vista Springs, Russellville, Kentucky.

BUENA VISTA SPRINGS, RUSSELLVILLE, Logan county, Ky.—My friends in the South who desire to consult or place themselves under my treatment, can address or come and consult me personally from this date until 1st of October next, at this favorite Watering Place, and there justly celebrated Mineral Springs. As heretofore, I will still devote my attention to treatment of all the various forms of CHRONIC DISEASES, especially to *Diseases of the Lungs* and Organs of the Chest, as also all the various afflicting forms of FEMALE DISEASES.
je2 d3t wawsm D. MORTIMORE, M. D.

WHEAT! WHEAT! WHEAT!

WE WILL BUY OR MAKE LIBERAL advances on Wheat shipped to TAYLOR BROS. & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

SACKS FURNISHED.
R. S. TAYLOR & CO.,
je18 1m 278 Front Street.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE undersigned heretofore trading under the name of LEHMAN & CO., Memphis, Tenn., and LEHMAN & JOHNSON, Holly Springs, Miss., give notice that said firms and partnerships are this day dissolved by mutual consent.
CYRUS JOHNSON,
J. C. JOHNSON,
E. W. LEHMAN,
Memphis, June 16, 1868. je16 6t

RIVER MATTERS.

WEATHER AND RIVERS.

MEMPHIS, July 5.

Weather warm and clear. The river at this point fell 3 inches in the past 24 hours. The Arkansas is cutting out, with 30 inches to Little Rock. White river is unchanged since our last report.

Arrivals.

Steamer W. A. Caldwell, Ark. river.
" Julia, Vicksburg.
" Cora S., Ark. river.
" Luminary, St. Louis.
" John Kilgour, Louisville.
" Frank Pargoud, New Orleans.

Departures.

Steamer Julia, St Louis.
" Belle St. Louis, St. Louis.
" Frank Pargoud, St. Louis.
" Cora S., Louisville.
" Luminary, Vicksburg.
" John Kilgour, New Orleans.

In Port.

Caldwell.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Fourth passed off very quietly in river circles. The day was too hot for much enjoyment, but the Des Arc had fair trips, and those who participated in the festivities on that steamer are unanimous in praise of Captain Elliott and his assistants. The Des Arc made several trips during the day to Mound City and Island 40. The Nevada was also well patronized during the day. We believe that the day passed off without accident of any kind upon the river.

A letter appeared in a Radical organ of this city yesterday purporting to come from Cincinnati, and signed, "M." In it several charges are made against the river editors of Memphis, all of which, so far as the river editor of the APPEAL is concerned, is denounced as a *lie*.

The W. A. Caldwell, Capt. Haynes, leaves on Monday for all points on the Arkansas, carrying the U. S. mail. That gallant officer, Capt. Jack Chambers, has control of the office.

The Clifton, Capt. Stein, leaves on Tuesday for Cairo, Louisville and Cincinnati.

The festive Mollie Hambleton backs out on Tuesday for St. Francis river, making all way landings. Capt. Bowman is master. Paine, Clark and Shell are her Secretaries.

The elegant passenger packet, City of Cairo, Capt. Wm. Thompson, leaves on Monday for Cairo and St. Louis, connecting with the Northern Line packets for St. Paul.

The Luminary passed down yesterday, looking very handsome in her new war paint. She had a good trip.

The Liberty left for White river and the Belle St. Louis for St. Louis with fine passenger trips.

The Commercial, Capt. Ashford, is the regular United States mail White river packet for Tuesday.

Freights have advanced at Cincinnati, owing to low water.

The Richmond is reported high and dry at Walker's bar, in the lower Ohio.

The towboat Bee passed up yesterday for St. Louis.

Gen. Ramsey is announced at St. Louis as a candidate for Wharfmaster.

The wreck of the Petrolia No. 2, including machinery, was recently sold at Evansville for $830.

The pilots of the Northwestern Union line are resting at present. They refuse to accord to the reduction pay, as proposed by President Davidson, and the very best pilots on the river are now idle in consequence, no compromise or arrangement having yet been made. They say they are determined to have good wages and employment, and will wait for the fall trade, when there will be plenty of business, rather than accede to the present proposals.

The passengers and cargo of the Sam Gaty arrived at St. Louis on the Stonewall. The Captain of the Gaty says that the disaster to his steamer occurred at 9:30 p.m., Monday, June 29th, immediately opposite Arrow Rock Point, where the current is at all times very swift. In attempting the passage the boat "took a sheer" and ran into the bank, striking a projecting log, which pierced a hole in the starboard side, and she commenced filling immediately. Lines were gotten out, and the boat made fast, when she careened to such an extent that the chimneys fell overboard and the boilers broke down, scattering the fire from the furnaces amongst the piles of lumber which were stowed on deck. The fire spread with the rapidity incidental on a steamboat, and as a consequence, between fire and water the faithful old Gaty proves a total loss. The Gaty was insured for $8000 in the following offices: Eureka, Citizens' and Boatmen's of Cincinnati; and Home of New Haven, Conn., each $2000.

Arkansas Reports for Sale.

FOR SALE two complete sets of the Reports of the Supreme Court of Arkansas, from vol. 1 to vol. 24 inclusive. One set almost entirely new. Apply to [jy5] L. H. PIKE.

BUCK EYE SALVE,
A CERTAIN CURE FOR PILES.

Sold by MANSFIELD & HIGBEE,
jy1 301 and 303 Main street.

New Firm.

THE undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name and style of

PETTIT & SIMPSON,

who will succeed J. T. Pettit & Co., in the Cotton Factorage and Commission Business, at their old stand, No. 15 Union street, Memphis.

Our former friends and patrons are respectfully solicited to give us a call. We promise them to strictly obey instructions, and no effort on our part will be spared to give them satisfaction.
J. T. PETTIT.
WM. SIMPSON,
Late Simpson, Saunders & Co.
Memphis, July 1, 1868. jy1 dawlw

TO THE PUBLIC.
The Greatest Discovery Known to the World in Medicine.
THE
EUREKA LIFE-BLOOD ELIXIR

HAS at last made its way into this country, after having been in use in the old world for so many years, and especially in China. The celebrated alchemist and chemist, Dr. Hepserdam, of Pekin, China, has at last consented to his great CHINESE REMEDY being introduced on this continent, and has established a few wholesale agencies for the purpose of supplying all druggists throughout the towns and cities of our country. This great Blood Medicine has performed cures (the most astonishing), where every other remedy known in *Materia Medica* has most signally failed.

It is no Humbug
—OR—
QUACK NOSTRUM,

But is a preparation which has been brought out after many long years of the deepest research, aided by the greatest chemical science and skill that could be brought to bear in its production, we therefore place it wholly

UPON ITS OWN MERITS,

ASKING THE INVALID OR AFFLICTED TO

TRY IT ONCE

To be fully convinced, as its effects are instantaneous from the first dose taken, entering at once into the blood and penetrating every pore of the whole body, driving out every impurity from the whole system, and creating instead *PURE LIFE BLOOD*; hence its name.

☞ For Sale by all Druggists. ma26 tf

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO ENGAGE IN BUSINESS.

HAVING determined to relinquish business in Memphis, we offer our entire stock for sale until the 10th of July, consisting of a

FIRST-CLASS BINDERY

(complete), together with

Printing Office, Presses, Type, Fixtures, Etc.

Our stock of Blank Books, Paper, Stationery, etc., we will offer for sale at greatly reduced prices from now until the 10th of July.

We also offer for sale a splendid four-horse power portable Engine and Shafting.

Also, one of Roberts' make of Herring's patent Safes, cheap.
C. F. CHAMBERLIN & CO.,
je30 197 Main street, Memphis.

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Also, one of Roberts' make of Herring's patent Safes, cheap.
C. F. CHAMBERLIN & CO.,
je30 197 Main street, Memphis.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR ST. LOUIS.

Memphis and St. Louis Packet Company.
For Cairo and St. Louis.
CITY OF CAIRO.....Thompson master
This new and splendid passenger steamer will leave as above on
MONDAY, 6th inst., at 6 p.m.
jy5 2t FLEM. CALVERT, Sup't.

FOR WHITE RIVER.

Memphis and White River U. S. Mail Packet Company.
For Helena, DeVall's Bluff, Little Rock, Augusta, Jacksonport and all Way Landings.
COMMERCIAL.....Ashford master
This fine passenger packet leaves for the above on
TUESDAY, 7th inst., at 5 p.m.
For freight or passage apply to
LEVY & MILLER, Agents,
5 Jefferson street, under Commercial Hotel.
jy5 3t

FOR ARKANSAS RIVER.

Memphis and Arkansas River Packet Company—United States Mail—For Helena, Napoleon, Pine Bluff, Dardanelle, Van Buren and Fort Smith direct.
W. A. CALDWELL.....R. L. Haines master
This splendid passenger packet will leave for the above
MONDAY, 6th inst., at 5 p.m.
JAS. T. BOURNE & CO., Agents,
jy3 4t No. 12 Jefferson street.

FOR CINCINNATI.

Memphis and Cincinnati Packet Company.
CLIFTON.....Stein master
This excellent passenger steamer will leave as above
TUESDAY, 7th inst., at 5 p.m.
LARRY HARMSTAD, Agent,
jy4 4t City Wharf boat, foot Monroe st.

FOR ST. FRANCIS RIVER.

Regular Tuesday St. Francis River Packet—For Helena Marianna, Madison, Wittsburg and all Way Landings.
MOLLIE HAMBLETON, T. K. Bowman Master
Sam. C. Paine, Shelland Clark, Clerks.
Will leave Memphis EVERY TUESDAY, at 5 o'clock p.m.
LARRY HARMSTAD, Agent,
ja21 tf City Wharfboat, foot Monroe st.

"OLD RELIABLE"
MEMPHIS AND WHITE RIVER
PACKET COMPANY.
U. S. MAIL LINE.

For Little Rock & Hot Springs.

THE splendid Passenger Steamers COMMERCIAL and LIBERTY No. 2, leave Memphis every Tuesday and Saturday at 5 o'clock p.m. for White River, connecting at DeVall's Bluff with Memphis and Little Rock Railroad to Little Rock, and Stage Line for Hot Springs and all points in Arkansas.
Time to Little Rock, 36 hours.
☞ Passengers and Shippers can rely on this Route the year round.
JOHN B. DAVIS, Sup't.
LEVY & MILLER,
General Freight and Ticket Agents,
ap11 tf No. 5 Jefferson street.

MEMPHIS & ARKANSAS RIVER
UNITED STATES MAIL
Packet Comp'y.

For Helena, Napoleon, Pine Bluff, Little Rock, Lewisburg, Dardanelle, Van Buren and Fort Smith.

ONE OF THE FOLLOWING BOATS OF this Line, LEAVE MEMPHIS PROMPTLY EVERY MONDAY AND THURSDAY EVENINGS, on the arrival of the trains, viz:
GLENER.....C. Blaisdell, Master
W. A. CALDWELL.....R. L. Haines, Master
CELESTE.....Reese Pritchard, Master

The Arkansas river now being in good navigable condition, these Boats will run through to FORT SMITH, thus avoiding delay to Passengers and Freight.

This route offers superior inducements to the visitors of the

Hot Springs of Arkansas.

As passengers taking staterooms at Memphis make no change until they arrive at the wharf in Little Rock. Arrangements have been made to have coaches in readiness to

SUNDAY APPEAL.

From the London Freemason's Magazine.]

STRIKE FOR THE JUST AND TRUE.

Strike for the just and true,
Though with the weak and few,
Not with the sabre, the sword or the dart,
Helm, or shield, coat of mail,
All are but weak and frail.
Truth, like a lingthning flash, pierces the heart.

What though the cannon roar,
Drenching the field with gore;
Love the power will govern the world:
Strike with thy sympathy,
Thought that is pure and free [hurl'd.
Laughs at the thunders that despots have

Falsehood shall fade and die,
Falsehood shall shrivell'd lie,
Scorched by the radiance that darts fr. m the
Truth shall mount up on high, [truth;
Eagle-like, pierce the sky,
Ever renewing her beauty and youth.

Cold is expediency;
Virtue is heavenly;
She drinks the nectar that seraphims quaff.
What though the world may rail,
Let not thy courage fail,
Earth's frowns and favors are light as its chaff.

Fickle as Fancy's child,
By every toy beguiled.
Heaven gives justice, and mercy, and love;
But earth's "Hosanna cry,"
Changes to "Crucify," [above.
"Well done, ye righteous," comes down from

God is the Holy One,
Strive that His will be done,
Vain are the malice and crait of the foe;
Onward the truth must run;
On like the radiant sun,
Vainly the storm-clouds are muster'd below.

Up o'er the mountain path;
Up spite of scoff and wrath,
Virtue must labor, though Vice sit supine;
Up where the orb of day,
Darts its refulgent ray,
Vice is seductive, but Truth is Divine.

Fee! at the pearly gate
Angels of g ory wait!
Beck'ning the spirits that strive for the true,
Maple Where the golden crown
Flashes resplendence down!
Heaven is open, and waiting for you!

MASONIC INTELLIGENCE.

Patronage of the Grand Orient of France.

"As in the Old World, the Rite of Memphis has almost wholly supplanted the A. and A. Ritual, as well from the fact of its absence from questionable quarrels as from the patronage of that by the Grand Orient, a desperate struggle is imminent in this quarter with the new comer, to retard the engulphment of the fossil relics of the prior system, as inevitably must occur, by the adherents to a more rational, intelligent and progressive school of Masonic philosophy.—*Mystic Temple.*

From "Bulletin du Grand Orient de France," Septembre, 1867, pp. 382, etc.

"The Bro.·. Galibert has the floor, in the name of the same Committee. He reads the following report:

Very Dear Brethren: Of date the 6th of May last, the Resp.·. Lodge Les Disciples de la Verite, O.·. de Roman (Moldavira), addressed to the Grand Orient of France the letter, the tenor of which here follows:

Ill.·. Brethren: We have the favor to bring to your knowledge that the three Brethren Jean Vallianos, Demetre Yoan and Georges G. Georgion, possess the title and briefs of Rose Croix, as also the decoration de l'Alidee, bestowed by the Bro.·. Carence, at the time of the Constitution of our Resp.·. Lodge, in the name of the Grand Orient of Egypt, and signed by Bro.·. Marconis, Grand Hierophant of the Rite of Memphis.

Our great desire never to expose ourselves to censure, however slight it may be, on the part of the Grand Orient of France, makes it our duty to pray you to be pleased to advise us what we must do to have these titles recognized as valid.

[*Follow the salutations and signatures of the five first Lights of the Lodge.*]

It is upon the subject of this communication that I have to submit a report, as organ of the Committee of Administrative Affairs, to which it has been referred.

I think, my Brethren, that it is not sufficient to limit ourselves to replying to the Lodge, and disabusing it, by making known to it that it has been deceived; that neither the Bro.·. Carence, nor the Bro.·. Marconis has commission or quality or powers to confer degrees; that the title and brief of Rose Croix given by them to the Brethren Jean Villianos, Demetre Yoan and Georges G. Georgion, are null and of no effect; that no Grand Orient of Egypt exists; and, finally, that the Bro.·. Marconis has absolutely no right to claim the title of Grand Hierophant of the Rite of Memphis, without perjurious violation of his promise, his oath, the declaration written and signed with his own hand, of date of 15th May, 1862, and renewed under different forms, at the dates of 1st September 1863, 2d March 1864, 26th September 1865, and 16th March 1866.

"I think we ought, in addition, to weigh the facts in themselves, to take the necessary measures that acts so much to be regretted should not be repeated, and to mete out exact justice to them; longer to tolerate them and permit them to go unpunished would be to show ourselves indifferent to the observance of our laws, as well as of the laws of honour, and to the respectability of the Order.

"These facts are grave. They constitute, in the language of our statutes, an offence against honour, *the clandestine conferring of degrees;* and unfortunately we have our hands full of proofs, that the Bros.·. Marconis and Carence are in the habit of committing that offence, and have thereby created disturbance in the bosom of many Lodges.

"The Bro.·. Marconis does not confine himself to making Masons; he creates bodies in the very bosom of our Lodges. The Grand Orient of France granted a charter for the symbolic degrees to a Lodge founded at Jassy. Immediately after its installation the Bro.·. Marconis granted it Letters Capitular, established a Chapter in it, made Knights Rose Croix by letter, expedited briefs after his own fashion, etc.; and the Lodge, by one of its first Lights, very recently expressed to our honorable President, the Bro.·. de Saint Jean, its astonishment at not seeing its Chapter in the Masonic Calendar. I cite this case, among many, in order not to multiply them; it will enable you to appreciate the others.

"Often, and especially at your session of 12th February 1866, you have reminded the Bro.·. Marconis of his promises and the law which he swore to obey; he has made you promises; he has given you declarations in writing, which he has not regarded. You have treated him with indulgence. Ought you to continue to close your eyes? The Committee does not think so. Longer to hesitate to punish would be to become his accomplice.

"Consequently I propose to the Council, in the name of the Committee which has deliberated on the subject, to determine that it will proceed against the Bro.·. Marconis, against the Bro.·. Carence, and against all who have concurred in the clandestine conferring of and trading in degrees, conformably to articles 199, 270 et seq. of the General Statutes of the Order.·

"I propose, also, and without awaiting the rendering of a judgment, that the several Masonic bodies, and individual Masons be reminded on what conditions the Rite of Memphis was admitted into the bosom of the Grand Orient.

"For about ten years the Lodges of the Rite of Memphis were dormant, and closed by decree of the civil authorities, when, on the 15th of May, 1862, the Grand Hierophant, the Bro.·. Marconis, petitioned the Grand Master to give a new life to the Rite, by admitting it among those which are protected by the authority of the Grand Orient of France. You need not be told that the Bro.·. Marconis obligated himself to renounce every kind of authority over the Rite; it was a necessary consequence of his petition.

"The Grand College of Rites was consulted; the Council of the Order was called on to decide; and from its decision of date 4th August and 12th November 1862, resulted the admission in principle of the Rite of Memphis among the number of those which work under the obedience of the Grand Orient of France, but not the recognition of the series of its 90 degrees.

"These were the conditions:

1st. The Lodges of the Rite of Memphis shall be admitted into the bosom of the Grand Orient, upon conforming to the formalities prescribed by the statutes.

"2d. They are authorized to work in the three first symbolic degrees of App.·. Fellow Craft and Master, according to the Ritual and Ceremonial peculiar to that Rite.

3d. The members of these Lodges will be recognized as regular Masons, *but only to the degree of Master,* however high their grade and dignities in the Rite of Memphis.

4th. These Brethren are under an express obligation to deposit in the Secretariat of the Grand Orient their Masonic titles, to be there *vised* and regularized to the degree of Master.

5th. No Mason of the Rite of Memphis shall claim to possess any other degree than that indicated by this *visa.*

6th. Every Mason of the Rite, holding any title whatever, not *vised* by the Grand Master, will be deemed an irregular Mason, and will not be allowed to visit any Lodge of the Jurisdiction.

7th. The Masons of the Rite of Memphis, like those of every other Rite dependent on the Grand Orient of France, can obtain degrees above that of Master only by conforming to the dispositions of Articles 130, 137, etc., of the General Statutes of the Order.

8th. No body superior to the Symbolic Lodge can be created, to work in the Rite of Memphis, excepting Brethren who have complied with the formalities imposed by articles 130, 137, etc., of the General Statutes of the Order.

9th. Finally, it will hereafter belong to the Grand Orient of France alone, to deliver to Masons received in the bodies of the Rite of Memphis, all Masonic titles, of whatever nature and degree they may be.

"These were the conditions that were accepted by the Chief of the Rite, who had abdicated, and by the Lodges and Masons that the Grand Orient was pleased to receive; and we cannot too strongly commend them to the attention of all Masonic bodies and Masons, and especially to the vigilant attention of presiding officers, that the abuses which the Orients of Roman, Marseilles and Alexandria have witnessed may not be repeated.

The President having invited discussion of the Report, the Bro.·. Beringer remarked that the Council is not in possession of an isolated fact only, but of a continuous system of Masonic offences on the part of the Bros.·. Marconis and Carence. Consequently he thinks that the conclusions of the report should be adopted, and the affair referred to the Committee on Litigation, with directions to institute proceedings against the delinquents and bring them before the Chamber of Justice and Appeal.

The Bro.·. Grain seconds the proposition of the Bro.·. Beringer, and expresses his regret that the Council has not already used severe measures as to the Bro.·. Marconis, who has paid no regard to the successive and fraternal remonstrances received by him.

The President, while in favour of the reference to the Committee on Litigation, thinks that it ought not to be determined, at present, that the BB.·. shall be sent before the Chamber of Appeal to be tried there; but thinks it advisable to publish the report in the *Bulletin,* in this respect proposing to modify the proposition. He also proposes to print the report by itself, and send a sufficient number of copies wherever it may be necessary, to inform the bodies and Masons as well in respect of the true situation of the Bro.·. Marconis, as of the pretended powers of the Bro.·. Carence. This administrative measure would perhaps suffice to recall these Brethren to their duty, and in any case would put the Council in a condition to defend itself against them.

The President adds that he thinks it will be well to remind Masons and bodies that only Lodges regularly constituted have the right to initiate; and that the right of conferring the high degrees, to the Kad.·. inclusive, belongs exclusively to the Chapter and Councils regularly instituted.

The last degree of Freemasonry in the different Rites, can be conferred only by the Grand College of Rites.

It is our duty, the President said in concluding, to advise the bodies and Freemasons, that everything outside of the conditions prescribed by our statutes is irregularities that may have serious consequences for those who commit them, and which serve only to bring the Institution into disrepute. Wherefore we cannot too earnestly caution them against those persons who, *engaging in the traffic of degrees,* make of Masonry a trade and merchandize.

After some other observations, the Council adopts the report of the Committee, modified as proposed by the President, and orders it inserted *in extenso* in the official Bulletin, and if necessary, separately printed and circulated wherever needed."

Masonic Baptism.

A few persons who think that they may by an extraordinary display of Puritanic piety make a little capital for the papers, so-called Masonic, that they publish, are fond of denouncing in the most unmeasured terms, the ancient ceremony, used in France for a hundred years, of Masonic Baptism; because it is, they say, *an imitation of a religious ceremony.*

"Ye blind guides, which strain at a gnat and swallow a camel," representing the Apostles of the Savior, and objecting to a simple ceremony as old as the oldest of the Oriental nations.

"Wo unto you, Scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites! for ye pay tithe of mint and anise and cummin, and have omitted the weightier matters of the law, judgment, mercy and faith; these ought ye to have done, and not to leave the other undone. Ye outwardly appear righteous unto men, but within ye are full of hypocrisy and iniquity."

The best way for the American Mason to know whether the ceremonies of Masonic Baptism are objectionable or not, is to read them; and for that reason we propose to publish extracts from them.

First, however, let us see whence the ceremony of Baptism or Ablution comes to *us. Baptize* means simply to wash; and the ceremony might just as well have been called Masonic Ablution. This is what Bro.·. Oliver says:

"Ablutions were profusely used during the initiations. *Nationes extraneæ, sacris quibusdam initiantur Isidis alicujus aut Mithræ per lavacrum.*"

"In every cavern" [in India] "was a carved basin, to contain the consecrated water of ablution, on the surface of which floated the flowers of the lotus, this element being considered the external medium by which *purity* was conveyed."

"In the centre of the cave" [in Persia], "was a marble fountain of water, transparent as crystal, to supply the numerous basins with which the grotto was furnished, for the purpose of ablutions and ceremonial purifications."

"The candidates," [in Greece], "were carefully purified in the pellucid waters of a running stream."

"The first actual ceremony among the Greeks was to purify the aspirant with water."

"In every nation of the world, water was profusely used during the initiations; and hence the propriety of the British custom of performing their celebrations in the centre of a lake."

"The Jewish religion, and all the systems of Paganism, however diversified in other respects, held equally the necessity of repeated ablutions to cleanse the soul from moral defilement. From the plains of India to the utmost regions of the West, this doctrine was implicitly received."

FROM THE CEREMONY.

In our ceremony of Baptism we neither imitate nor have it in view to supply the place of any religious rite of any church. For baptism is not the exclusive property of religion. As the natural symbol of purification of the soul, it was used in the ancient mysteries and solemnities of India, Egypt and Greece. When the aspirant to a knowledge of these old mysteries cleansed his body with water, he did so as a pledge that he would in like manner cleanse his soul and spirit from vice and immorality. It was not imagined that the ceremony itself had any healing virtue, or conferred holiness upon the recipient. From these mysteries, from Eleusis and Samothrace, and from the Essenes, this rite has come to us by legitimate transmission, and we use it in no spirit of irreverence, but in the simple sense in which it was used in the land watered by the Nile, before the building of the pyramids. The candidate at Eleusis, purifying himself, before entering into the mysterious temple, by washing his hands in holy water, was admonished to present himself with a mind pure and undefiled, without which the external cleanliness of the body would by no means be accepted. Such only is the sense of our Baptism.

For Masonry is no religion, nor does it assume to take the place of any religion, but only to inculcate those principles of pure morality which Reason reads on the pages of the Book of Nature, and to teach those great primary truths on which all religions repose. What edifice of faith and creed each Brother builds upon that foundation, we have no *right* to inquire, and therefore do not seek to inquire. It is enough for us to know that each believes in the existence of a Supreme Intellect, Creator and Preserver of all things, a Deity of Infinite Tenderness, Pity, and Love; and that we are not mere successive phenomena proceeding from combination and organization, but living souls, distinct from matter and destined to survive after our bodies are dissolved. To one who did not thus believe, our symbols would have no meaning.

* * * * *

"W. M.—Brethren and sisters, you have bronght these young children to receive at our hands Masonic Baptism. We are prepared to accept the duties which the administration of that rite will impose upon us. This Lodge is always proud and happy thus to receive under its protection the children of the Brethren. Each of us with joy accepts the new obligations created by such reception, for in the performance of duty the true Mason finds the only real happiness. We are ready to promise to aid you, both by precept and example, in developing these infant intellects; in cultivating their moral sensibilities; in watching and protecting from worm and blight, from the withering heats of pleasure and indulgence, and the biting frosts of hardships and privations, these buds, while they open into blossoms; and in leading them by gentle persuasions to know, to love, and to practice our law; that sweet and holy law of Brotherhood, that binds us all together in one and the same love; that noble and sublime law of equality, which, denying all effect to the chance of fortune, allows no other distinction or superiority than those created by superior intellect, superior worth and more illustrious virtue. Are you, on your part, prepared to renew, those of you who are Brethren, your obligation to the Order, to the Lodge, and to the children of your Brethren of the Mystic Tie; and those of you whom we hail with a new and exquisite pleasure as our sisters, to promise to spare no exertion in making these children such as every true-hearted mother desires her children to be? And do you accept us individually, and this Lodge, as your seconds and assistants in this holy work?

Father,—Worshipful Master, the fathers and mothers of these children ask me to say in their names, that it is because they so profoundly feel the immense responsibility which God has imposed upon them in intrusting to them the education of these young immortals, and because of their intense desire well and faithfully to perform that duty, that they have been willing to place themselves under the protection of this Lodge, in the hope of insuring to them that purity of heart and stainlessness of soul which are symbolized by Masonic Baptism. Well, indeed, do these trembling, agitated mothers, and these anxious fathers, know how numerous and how dangerous the snares and pitfalls which youth must encounter in the intricate paths of life,. Most sensibly do they feel how necessary it is that the ears and eyes of the young should be familiar with good precepts and wise examples:

Most sensibly they feel how unstable and uncertain are human prosperity and human life. They know that very shortly some of these little ones may be left fatherless and motherless, helpless as young birds with broken wings that trail upon the earth; and they feel that they can pass away more contentedly if they know that over their orphans will be extended the care and affection of this Lodge, to ward off destitution and the enemies that will be eager to assail their innocence and virtue.

These fathers are prepared gladly to renew their obligations. What occasion more appropriate than this, upon which you are faithfully fulfilling yours? Is it now they could forget that we are all pilgrims, that journey here but for a little while, weak-winged birds of passage, crossing the stormy seas of life to reach a better and brighter clime? and that want is the only one of the many woes that afflict humanity, which God has given them power to heal.

These mothers gladly, most gladly and gratefully accept for their children your proffered protection, and pray you to appreciate a thankfulness in them for which words have no adequate expression. And fervently do they hope that you may receive that reward which will be most grateful to you, in seeing these children grow up in such virtue and innocence as to be a blessing to their parents and an honor to you.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

From the Masonic Trowel—Translated from le Monde Maconnique.]

The old Lodges of Hanover, since the annexation of their country to Prussia, have been put to the necessity of choosing between immediate dissolution or a connection with one of the three Grand Lodges at Berlin. Some have united with the new "Grand Lodge of Germany," others have placed themselves under the jurisdiction of the "Grand Lodge of the Three Globes," which has lately taken the name of the "National Mother Grand Lodge," and others have sought the protection of the "Royal York Grand Lodge." Those which have joined the Royal York Grand Lodge are the most numerous. They are seeking to secure to themselves a distinct organization by the creation of a "Provincial Grand Lodge," to be recognized at Berlin, and, ask to be allowed to follow in their work, as they have heretofore done, the old English Ritual as revised by Schroeder.

A German editor who had once before been convicted and punished for defamation of Masons, has again been convicted of the same offense, and sentenced to pay an indemnity of 30 thalers, together with 29 thalers as damage-interest, and to have the judgment inserted in the *Cologne Gazette.*

M. de Buest, who is considered as a Radical by the ultramontaines of Vienna, was accused by the official organ of the Archbishop of that city with having had under consideration the establishment of a National Grand Lodge. M. de Buest felt himself compelled to declare that he had never belonged to any Masonic Lodge and that he is not a Freemason.

Lessing Lodge, of Barmen, Prussia, has founded an institution having for its object the intellectual development of all classes. According to its regulations, the poorest man may avail himself of the benefits of the association, and become a member. Religion and politics are excluded, and a library is placed at the disposal of the members. More than one thousand persons have already become members.

On the 3d of October last, the English Lodge at Smyrna consecrated a new temple, assisted by a large concourse of American and Grecian Brethren.

True Friendship Lodge, at Calcutta, recently initiated Khy Koolah Khan, a relative of Tippoo Sahib, residing near that city.

A new Lodge, Eastern Star, has been inaugurated at Bombay, whose members are all of the Parsee religion.

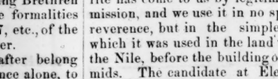
A correspondent from Syra, Greece, says:

"A Hellenic Grand Orient has been formed at Athens and recognized by all the Grand Orients of Europe. For the present there is a provisional directory which manages Masonic affairs in Greece, the members elected to form the Grand Orient not having accepted, perhaps because of the animosity which generally exists in this country against Masonry. We are awaiting the return of the King and it is hoped he will be induced to accept the Grand Mastership. The constitution and statutes have been established by an assembly composed of delegates from the Lodges, and have been actually printed at Zante. They closely resemble the Constitution and statutes of Italy, whence the Grecian Lodges originally sprang. The high grades have been abolished, and they have retained only the symbolic degrees; they have also greatly modified the ceremony of initiation. The fees for initiation and for membership have been reduced, and in the latter case they have adopted the open vote and abolished the secret ballot. This last decision appears to me very unfortunate, and I believe will have the most disastrous effect upon Hellenic Masonry.

"Unfortunately, the fanaticism of an ignorant and superstitious population, the competition for place among Masons and non-Masons, and above all, the imprudence of the first Masons established in Greece, who have received into fellowship unworthy men for the sole purpose of augmenting its pecuniary resources and the number of its adherents, have thrown discredit upon Masonry in Greece. It has come here, perhaps, prematurely, and from the manner in which it has gone on, there is little hope that it will make any great progress here, unless it be in point of numbers. They are Masons after a fashion; the principles are on paper only, but as for the spirit, it is a sealed letter. In order to reform Masonry in Greece, it will be necessary, perhaps, to establish another Masonry in Masonry itself."

UNDERTAKERS.

OWEN SMITH,



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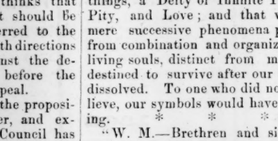

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TRUST SALES.

Trustee's Sale.

WHEREAS, John Overton did draw his accommodation bills on A. M. Hopkins, New Orleans, viz: One dated November 19, 1859, in favor of W. Bell, at 12 months after date, for $2400 00; one dated November 10, 1860, at 13 months after date, in favor of Wm. Bell, for $2200 00; and one dated December 28, 1859, at 12 months after date, in favor of Wm. Bell, for $1400 00; and A. F. Hopkins did draw his accommodation bills on A. M. Hopkins, New Orleans, in favor of Wm. Bell, as follows: One dated January 6, 1860, at eleven months after date, for $2255 00; one dated December 6, 1859, at 12 months after date, for $1750 00; one dated March 12, 1860, at 12 months after date, for 3800 00; one dated March 17, 1860, at ten months after date, for $600 00; one dated March 19, 1860, at 60 days after date, for $2700 00; one dated December 10, 18 9, at 12 months after date, for $2580 00; one dated April 9, 1860, at 7 months after date, for $3000 00; and Thomas Bibb did draw his accommodation bills on A. M. Hopkins, New Orleans, viz: One dated December 27, 1859, at 12 months after date in favor of himself, the said Thomas Bibb, for $2000 00; and one dated December 7, 1859, in favor of Thomas Bibb, at 12 months after date, for $3000 00; and R. C. Brinkley did draw his accommodation bill on A. M. Hopkins, New Orleans, in favor of R. P. Brinkley, dated December 28, 1859, at 12 months after date, for $2987 77, and A. M. Hopkins & Co. did make their note in favor of A. M. Hopkins, dated May 26, 1858, at 10 months after date, for $5454 77, which was held by A. & J. Denniston & Co., on which said A. M. Hopkins did pay the sum of $500 00.

And whereas, in order to secure and save harmless the said John Overton, Thomas Bibb, R. C. Brinkley and A. F. Hopkins, the drawers respectively of the aforesaid accommodation bills, and to secure also the said A. and J. Denniston & Co., on the note aforesaid, the said Arthur M. Hopkins did execute an indenture of Trust, dated the 8th day of February, 1861, by and in which he conveyed to Charles Kortrecht the premises situate in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, known and described as follows: "A certain piece or parcel of land lying and being near the city of Chicago, in the State of Illinois, and consisting of about ten acres, which was conveyed in fee simple by James W. Pryor, of the city of New York, to the said Arthur M. Hopkins, said conveyance being by deed now of record in Cook county, Illinois," which said land is more fully described as blocks three (3) and four (4) of James W. Pryor's subdivision of part of the northeast quarter of section four (4), township thirty-eight (38) north, range fourteen (14) east of the third principal meridian, according to survey and map of the same, said to be deposited for record in the proper office for the recording of surveys and maps in Cook county, Illinois, said subdivision being immediately south of Egan avenue and west of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, and said block three (3) and four (4) being the streets bounding on them, ten acres or thereabouts, being the land conveyed to said Arthur M. Hopkins by said James W. Pryor and Katherine S. Pryor, his wife, by their deed dated July 3, 1856, upon Trust; that in case a majority of the beneficiaries in said Indenture of Trust mentioned should direct a sale of said premises, then the said Charles Kortrecht was thereby authorized and instructed to sell said premis s, at public auction, in the city of Memphis, State of Tennessee, after giving sixty days notice in one or more of the newspapers published in said city of Memphis, of the time and place of said sale, said sale to be made for cash or credit, as a majority of the beneficiaries in said Indenture of Trust mentioned might direct, and out of the proceeds of said sale to pay said accommodation bills and the note aforesaid, and to pay the remainder, if any, over to said Arthur M. Hopkins, as will appear by reference to said Trust Deed, recorded in the Recorder's office of Cook county, Illinois in Book 210 of Deeds, page 249.

And whereas, default has been made in the payment of said accommodation bills and note, and application has been made for the sale of said premises, for cash, as has been directed by a majority of said beneficiaries in said Indenture of Trust, named, for the purpose of carrying out said Trust; now, therefore, public notice is hereby given, that I will, on

Monday, 31st Day of August, A.D., 1868,

At the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the southwest corner of Court Square (and at the intersection of South Court with Main street), in the said city of Memphis, State of Tennessee, sell the premises above described, at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash.

The title is believed to be good, but the undersigned will make no warranties.

jy1 td CHARLES KORTRECHT, Trustee.

Commissioner's Sale.

State of Mississippi, Washington county—In Chancery, May Term, 1868.

No. 143—Bartley, Johnson & Co., vs. T. D. Elliott et als.—Injunction and Attachment Bills.

PURSUANT to a decree of the Chancery court of the county of Washington, State of Mississippi, rendered in the above entitled cause on the 15th day of May, A.D. 1868, the undersigned, Commissioner, will sell, at the door of the Courthouse of said county, to the highest bidder, between the hours prescribed by law, on the

Tenth Day of August, A.D., 1868,

All the right, title and interest of the defendants, John S. Woodburn, as the sole and only heir-at-law and devisee of John Woodburn, deceased, and in his own right in and to the following described lands, to-wit: All of section number three, all of fractional section seventeen, lying south of Rose Lake ditch, being a continuation of the section line between sections two and three; also, the west half of the northwest quarter and the west half of the southwest quarter of section eighteen, all in township seventeen, range nine (9) west, containing in all about nine hundred and four and three-quarter (904¾) acres, in the county of Washington, State of Mississippi. Terms of sale as follows, to-wit: ONE-THIRD (⅓) CASH, balance in one and two years, bond and security being required from the purchaser and a lien to be reserved on said lands; and in the event the purchaser fails to pay the bonds executed by him, or either one of them at maturity, the undersigned, Commissioner, is authorized, upon application from any party interested, to expose the said lands for sale anew, for the amount so due and unpaid.

I will also offer for sale, at the same time, at the door of the Courthouse of said county, to the highest bidder, for CASH, between the hours prescribed by law, all the right, title and interest of the defendant, John R. Woodburn, in and to the following described lands, to-wit: The southeast quarter and the east half of the southwest quarter of section eighteen, and the northeast quarter of section twenty-one, in township seventeen, range nine west in said county of Washington and State of Mississippi.

E. J. COMSTOCK,
Commissioner.

je6 daw s td

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FORMERLY OF JAMES' LOCK HOSPITAL, Custom House street, New Orleans, (established 1850), for the last seven years located in Chicago, and celebrated throughout the country in the successful treatment of PRIVATE DISEASES, can be confidentially consulted at his rooms, parlors, 91 and 93 Randolph street, corner of Dearborn street, or by letter Postoffice Drawer 2688.

DR. JAMES treats CHRONIC MERCURIAL SYPHILITIC BLOOD and SKIN DISEASES, and all DISORDERS of a CONTAGIOUS VENEREAL CHARACTER—which he cures without the use of mercury, iodide potassii, arsenic or any poison, but with his NEUTRALIZER, a positive cure for all impurities of the blood.

ORGANIC WEAKNESS, such as SEMINAL WEAKNESS, NOCTURNAL and DIURNAL EMISSIONS, brought on by abuse of the organs, early indiscretions, excesses, or emailed hereditarily, causing loss of memory, confusion, depression, dimness of vision and sometimes insanity, with a deplorable train of other symptoms, treated and radically cured by an infallible method, saving time and expense. All diseases peculiar to the sexual organs, of a private character, radically and permanently cured.

Old diseases of the most horrible class, where the blood has become poisoned, producing blotches on the face, small watery blisters, pains in the head and bones, ulcerated throat and nose, sores on the limbs and body, scrofula, together with an endless number of sufferings—effectually and permanently cured.

DR. JAMES is recommended by the press of the country, by professors of medical colleges, and by the medical profession generally. Those afflicted should apply to him, and be cured at once.

THE MONITOR, by Dr. James, a treatise upon diseases peculiar to the sexual organs of either sex, causes effects and their remedies, compiled from an experience of twenty years' practice in the exclusive treatment of these diseases, sent to any address, securely wrapped. Price one dollar. Pamphlet on SPERMATORRHŒA, or one on SYPHILIS, sent in sealed envelope upon receipt of postage—two red stamps. Address Dr. JAMES, Postoffice drawer 5863, Chicago, Illinois. ap17 tf

BUCK EYE SALVE,

Nothing Equal to it for Piles.

Sold by H. C. STEEVER'S Bluff City
jy1 Drug Store, cor. Second and Madison sts.

Notice.

THE following property, in the hands of the Memphis City Transfer Company, will be sold to pay freight and charges, if not called for and removed within thirty days:

One TWO-HORSE WAGON,
One TRUNK—no mark.
One BOX BOTTLEDS, marked Dr. Snell.

E. P. FONTAINE, Agent.
Office M. C. T. Co., Memphis, June 23, 1868.
je23 10t

BUCK EYE SALVE,

SURE CURE for PILES.

Sold by J. W. FALLS & CO,
jy1 No. 351 Main street.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

WANTED AT MEMPHIS CITY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, corner Jefferson and Front streets:

Miss. Central R. R. 1st and 2d Mortg. Bonds.
Miss. and Tenn. R. R. 1st Mortg. Bonds.
Mem. and Chas. R. R. 2d Mortg. Bonds.
M. and L. R. R. 1st Mortg. Bonds.
Memphis and Ohio 10 per cent. Bonds.
Memphis and Ohio 6 per cent. Mortg. Bonds.
Memphis City Plain Bonds.
Memphis City Indorsed Bonds.
Mobile and O. R. R. 8 per cent. Sterling Bonds.
Mobile and O. R. R. 8 per cent. Interest Bonds.
Mobile and O. R. R. Income Bonds.
Memphis and O. R. R. Stock.
je19 tf E. C. KIRK, Cashier.

TRUST SALES.

Trustee's Sale.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust executed to the undersigned by Robert W. Johnson on the 8th of October, 1866, and duly recorded in the Recorder's offices of the counties of Jefferson and Pulaski, State of Arkansas, and now referred to to secure the indebtedness therein mentioned.

The partnership therein recited having totally failed, and the personal assets been consumed.

The said Robert W. Johnson having been declared a Bankrupt, and there being outstanding incumbrances largely over one hundred dollars prior to the Trust on the property hereinafter set forth: for particulars whereof reference may be had to the Deed of Trust of record as aforesaid, wherein the titles and all incumbrances are recited.

The taxes of 18 8 being unpaid, and no funds to pay them nor to pay other existing and current expenses, and for sundry other causes that require the prompt execution of the said Trust.

The undersigned do therefore give this notice, in the Memphis Appeal and Little Rock Gazette, for thirty days, under and by virtue of the powers vested in them by the said Deed, that on the

Twelfth Day of August Next,

Between the hours of 9 a.m. and 6 p.m., at the Courthouse door, in the town of Pine Bluff, in the county of Jefferson, in the State of Arkansas, they will sell all the trust property conveyed to them by the said Deed, for cash in hand, to the highest bidder, for the classification hereinafter given, without other warranty than those contained in the said Deed, and the unimpaired lands being sold subject to the mortgage liens existing thereon, the purchaser taking the equity of redemption thereof only.

Possession of the lands so sold will be delivered immediately, except of the lands which have been rented for the present year, the use and possession of which are reserved until the first of January, 1869, and the rents recoverable by the Trustees.

Which property so to be sold is described as follows, that is to say:

FIRST.

The southeast quarter of section thirty-one, 160 acres.

The east part of the southwest fractional quarter of section thirty-one, 10 acres.

The west part of the southwest fractional quarter of section thirty-two, 33 7-100 acres.

All in township five, south of range eight, west of the fifth principal meridian aforesaid, which lands have been mortgaged to William W. Corcoran and George W. Riggs, by the said Robert W. Johnson in part by his deed of March 23d, 1868, and in part by his deed of May 28th, 1866, to secure the payment of thirty thousand dollars, with interest from 11th day of March, 1869, at rate of 7 per cent. per annum.

THIRD.

The north half of section twenty-one, 320 acres.

The southwest fractional quarter of section sixteen (south of lake), 10159-00 acres.

Both in township six, south of range eight, west of the meridian aforesaid—the said tracts being charged with a vendor's lien in favor of the executives of Henry N. Atkins, deceased, the vendor—reserved by his conveyance to the said Robert W. Johnson, for about seventeen thousand dollars of the purchase money yet remaining unpaid.

FOURTH.

The east half of the northeast quarter of section seven, 80 acres.

The southwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section seven, 40 acres.

The east half of the northeast quarter of section eight, 80 acres.

The southeast fractional quarter of section eight, 25 36-100 acres.

The south half of the southwest quarter of section eight, 80 acres.

The northwest quarter of section eight, 160 acres.

The north half of section nine, 320 acres.

The west fractional half of the southeast fractional quarter of section nine, 66 36-100 acres.

The southwest fractional quarter of section nine, 118 7-100 acres.

The northwest part of the northeast fractional quarter (north of lake), of section sixteen, 42 48-100 acres.

The north part of the southwest fractional quarter (north of lake), of section sixteen, 59 92-100 acres.

The north part of the southwest fractional quarter (north of lake), of section sixteen, 6 92-100 acres.

The east half of the northwest quarter of section seventeen, 80 acres.

The fractional northeast quarter of section seventeen, 103 7-100 acres.

All in township six, south of range eight, west of the meridian aforesaid, and all which lands are mortgaged both to the said John C. Calhoun and to the said William W. Corcoran and George W. Riggs, for further security of their said demands and the interest thereon.

FIFTH.

The southwest part of the southwest fractional quarter of section fourteen, 84 100 acres.

The northwest part of fractional quarter of section fifteen, 115 52-100 acres.

The northeast part of the northwest fractional quarter of section twenty-three, 42 56-100 acres.

The northeast part of the northeast fractional quarter of section twenty-two, 3 50-100 acres.

The southwest quarter of section twenty-one, 160 acres.

The west half of the southeast quarter of section twenty-one, 80 acres.

The west half of the northeast quarter of section twenty-eight, 80 acres.

The east half of the northwest quarter of section twenty-eight, 80 acres.

The southwest quarter of section twenty-eight, 160 acres.

The undivided seventh part, being the interest of Patrick H. Lee, of the northwest quarter of section twenty-two, 22 86-100 acres, purchased of the said Patrick H. Lee by the said Robert W. Johnson.

All in township six, south of range eight, west of the meridian aforesaid, and of which lands the said Robert W. Johnson is the proprietor in fee simple by purchases from various persons, and all the other lands herein before mentioned, lie, and are situate in the said county of DeSoto, in the State of Arkansas.

Also one tract or about three acres of land lying and situate in the city of Little Rock, in the county of Pulaski, and State of Arkansas, and more fully described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at the east corner of the property and homes east of Albert Pike, and bounded on the west by the Quapaw line, being the same that was conveyed to the said Robert W. Johnson by his father, Benjamin Johnson, on the third day of August, 1859, by whose conveyance the said deed is of record in the county of Pulaski, in the said State of Arkansas, reference is to be had for more full description of the same.

Also one other parcel of land in the said city of Little Rock, containing three-fourths of an acre, more or less, adjoining said on the north three acres, on the north thereof, being the same which was conveyed to the said Robert W. Johnson by Thomas Bibb, and Sarah Bibb, his wife, on the twenty-second day of August, 1859, and in their deed described as "beginning at a post seven yards from the northeast corner of Mrs. Martha Brooklins' lot, where she now resides, thence north seven poles, thence west parallel to the line of Quapaw Square, to which conveyance thereof and the conveyances herein referred to, all the same being of record in the said county of Pulaski, reference is to be had for more full description of the same.

The main body of the lands in Jefferson county composes two plantations, about six miles from Pine Bluff and four from the Arkansas river, known as the Woodburne and Chisholme plantations, the former containing about 1461 acres, of which about 750 acres are cleared and fit for cultivation; and the latter about 2277 acres, of which about 1500 are cleared and ready for cultivation. These lands are five feet or over above any overflow, well drained, and in the finest cotton region of the world.

ALBERT PIKE.
CHARLES W. ADAMS,
Trustees.

Arkansas Gazette copy until day of sale.
July 1, 1868 jy3 tau5

Trust Sale.

PURSUANT to the provisions of a Deed of Trust executed to me as Trustee on the 1st day of February, 1867, by Jos. W. Alloy, which has been duly registered in the Register's office of Shelby county, Tenn., in book No. 38, pages 551 and 552, for the purpose of securing the payment of certain notes described in said deed, I will,

On the 29th Day of July, 1868,

Between the hours of 10 a.m. and 1 p.m.,